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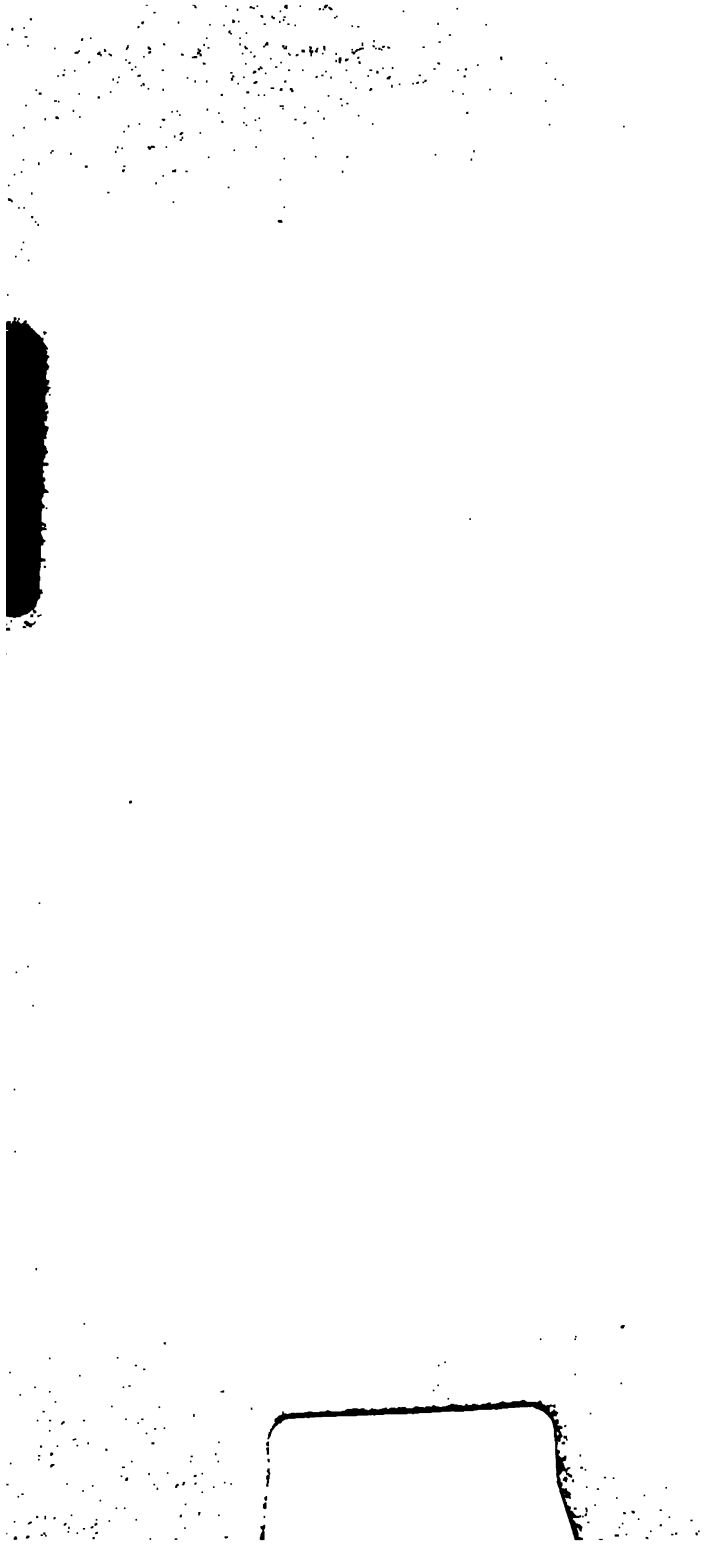

A

CATALOGUE

OF THE

Royal and Noble Authors

OF

ENGLAND, SCOTLAND, AND IRELAND;

WITH

LISTS OF THEIR WORKS:

BY THE LATE

HORATIO WALPOLE, EARL OF ORFORD.

ENLARGED AND CONTINUED TO THE PRESENT TIME,

BY THOMAS PARK, F.S.A.

"These sheets are calculated for the closets of the idle and inquisitive; they do not look up to the shelves of what Voltaire happily calls—La Bibliotheque du Monde."

See Vol. II. p. 76.

VOL. V.

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ADVERTISEMENT

BY

LORD ORFORD.

IT is not my purpose to give an exact account of the Royal and Noble Authors of Scotland: I am not enough versed in them to do justice to writers of the most accomplished nation in Europe; the nation to which, if any one country is endowed with a superior partition of sense, I should be inclined to give the preference in that particular. The little I shall say both of Scots and Irish writers is what has occurred to me accidentally, or has since been communicated to me by a gentleman of distinguished knowledge and taste. Many natives of each kingdom are far better qualified to complete the Catalogue, to which I only mean to contribute some hints. Even in the English list, I pretend to no merit but in the pains I have taken.

THE

ROYAL AUTHORS

OF

SCOTLAND.

JAMES THE FIRST[2]

WROTE

"A Panegyric on his Queen (Joan, daughter of the duchess of Clarence) before she was married to him."

"Scotch Sonnets[3],"

one book. One of them,

"A Lamentation while in England[4],"

[2] For this account of the Scotch kings, see Mackenzie's Lives and Characters of the most eminent Writers of the Scots Nation, vol. ii. p. 318, and Tanner, p. 426. I have omitted the second James, whom the bishop makes an author, because *edidit edictum pacificatorium.* A constable that reads the riot-act is as much entitled to that denomination.

[3] [In vernacula lingua artificiosissimus compositor; cujus codices plurimi et cantilenæ memoriter adhuc apud Scotos inter primos habentur." Major de Gestis Scotorum, p. 309.]

[4] [Bishop Tanner has given this title to the "King's Quair," in his Bibliotheca: "Lamentatio facta, dum in Anglia fuit rex."]

is in manuscript in the Bodleian library, and praises Gower and Chaucer exceedingly.

" Rythmos Latinos," Lib. I.

" On Music[5]."

[This prince, whose royalty, says Pinkerton[6], adds nothing to his merit, was the second son of Robert the third, and the fourth in descent from Robert Bruce, the restorer of the Scotish monarchy[7]: he was born in 1393[8]. His elder brother David, having disgraced himself by the general profligacy of his conduct[9], was confined by his father's order in the palace of Falkland, where he died in 1401[a]; or, as more generally believed, was starved to death by order of his ambitious uncle, the duke of Albany, to whom Robert had intrusted the administration of the kingdom. After the death of David, the

[5] [From the report of Bale and Dempster, " scripsit Cantilenas Scoticas, Rythmos Latinos, et de Musica." Hist. Eccles. 1627, p. 381.]

[6] List of Scotish Poets, p. lxxxviii. prefixed to the Maitland Poems, vol. i.

[7] Tytler's Dissertation on the Life of James I. p. 2.

[8] So say Ritson and Irving:—Ellis and Pinkerton place his birth in 1395.

[9] Mr. Pinkerton has represented the character of this prince very differently from other historians, and asserts that his virtues rather than his vices attracted the regent's enmity. Hist. of Scotland, vol. i. p. 61.

[a] 1402, says Mr. Andrews. Hist. of Great Brit. vol. ii. p. 7.

old infirm king determined to send James, his surviving son, to be educated at the court of his ally the king of France. A vessel was secretly prepared, and the prince embarked for that country with his governor, the earl of Orkney, and a suitable train of attendants; but the ship was intercepted near Flamborough Head, by an English squadron[3], and the passengers, by order of Henry the fourth, were sent to London as prisoners of war. This happened about a week before the termination of a truce; and though such infractions of treaties were very common during the barbarous warfare which was at that time carried on between England and Scotland, the capture and subsequent imprisonment of James were attributed to the intrigues of the duke of Albany, who in consequence of the death of king Robert, was, in the following year, nominated regent of Scotland; and who,

[3] The majority of writers have affirmed, that when this intelligence was conveyed to Scotland, the aged king was so overwhelmed with sorrow, as within the space of a few days to sink into the grave. Grief, however, observes Mr. Irving, is a disease which rarely proves mortal: and it is sufficiently evident that Robert survived this event for the space of twelve months. In Alexander Garden's Theatre of the Scotish Kings, written about 1625, but not printed till 1709, James was thus apostrophised:

"Great prince! thy prudence, prowess, and thy sprit,
O'ermatch'd all those that raigned when thow raigne:
Thow made thy might, with measur'd mercie, meet,
And sharplie did revenge thy subjects wrang:
In time of trues thou wes (that peace profainde),
In England long, a captive ta'en, detain'd."

by means of James's long detention in England, not only preserved that dignity to the end of his life, but quietly transmitted it to his son Murdoch, earl of Fife[4].

The injustice of the prince's seizure was amply compensated by the generous attention bestowed on his education. The frustration of human plans is often productive of ultimate advantages. James was at the time of his capture only ten years of age; and Henry, though he treated him with rigour, and even kept him confined two years in the Tower[5], appointed as his

[4] Ellis's Hist. Sketch of Eng. Poetry and Language, p. 300.

[5] This was his first place of security: in 1407 he was removed to the castle of Nottingham: in 1413 we again find him in his former prison; and during the same year he was conducted to the castle of Windsor,

Where Scotia's champion and his captive knights
Erst swell'd the triumph in their victor's praise.
Sonnets by the Editor, p. 8.

The following verses inform us how king James passed some of his solitary hours in confinement: the book to which he had recourse was Boethius de Consolatione Philosophiæ.

" Quhen as I lay in bed alone waking,
New partit out of slepe a lyte tofore,
Fell me to mynd of many diverse thing
Of this and that, can I not say quharefore,
But slepe for craft in erth might I no more:
For quhich as though could I no better wyle,
Bot toke a boke to rede upon a quhile.

" The long dayis and the nyghtis eke,
I wold bewaille my fortune in this wise,
For quhich agains distresse confort to seke,
My custum was on mornis for to rise,
Airly as day—O happy exercise!"

governor sir John Pelham, a man of worth and learning, under whose tuition he made so rapid a progress, that he soon became a prodigy of talents and accomplishments. We are assured by Boethius and others, that he was a proficient in every branch of polite literature; in grammar, oratory, Latin and English poetry, music, jurisprudence, and the philosophy of the times. In all athletic exercises, particularly in the use of the sword and spear, he was eminently expert: and his dexterity in tilts and tournaments, in wrestling, in archery, and in the sports of the field, was perfectly unrivalled.

According to Drummond[6], there was nothing wherein the commendation of wit consisted, or any shadow of the liberal arts did appear, that he had not applied his mind unto, seeming rather born to letters than instructed.

It might be objected, says Mr. Ellis[7], that those who possess only a part of these accomplishments are apt to gain credit for the rest; that the owner of a crown is seldom judged with severity; that unmerited misfortune is sure to excite commiseration; and that as James united all these claims to popular favour, some parts of the preceding description are likely to have been exaggerated. But the excellent laws which he enacted after his return to Scotland, and the happiness which his people enjoyed in consequence of his policy, his firmness, and his justice, bear the most

[6] History of the Jameses, p. 48, 8vo. edit.

[7] Historical Sketch, ut sup. p. 301.

unequivocal testimony to the truth of one part of the picture: and his poetical remains are sufficient to evince that his literary talents were not overrated by his contemporaries.

During fifteen years of his captivity he seemed forgotten, or at least neglected, by his subjects. The admiration of strangers and the consciousness of his own powers only rendered his situation more irksome; and he had begun to abandon himself to despair, when he was fortunately consoled for his seclusion at Windsor castle, by a passion of which sovereigns, in quiet possession of a throne, have seldom the good fortune to feel the influence. The object of his attachment was lady Jane Beaufort, daughter of John, earl of Somerset, and grand-daughter of John of Gaunt, in whose commendation he composed his principal poem. After the death of his uncle, the usurping duke of Albany, the Scotish nobility were induced, by the incapacity of Murdoch his successor, to enter into serious negotiations for the liberty of their captive sovereign; and his ransom being stipulated for[8], under the name of a compensation for his maintenance, he was married in 1424 to his beloved mistress, and at the same time restored to his kingdom, and crowned at Scone.

The most important æras in the history of any nation, are those which are marked by the introduction

[8] This ransom was settled at £40,000, and 10,000 marks were allowed by the English court as the marriage-portion of his queen. Andrews's Hist. of G. B. vol. ii. p. 37.

of learning and the polite arts, and the consequent civilization of manners among a rude people. Such epochs in the history of Scotland are those of the reigns of Malcolm the third and James the first. In the short period of thirteen years, the latter reformed the disorders which the regent's bad government had produced; and by his wise laws restored peace, order, and security to the whole kingdom[9]. The rigorous manner, however, in which he enforced the observance of those laws, procured him many personal enemies among his more powerful subjects. At first they submitted without exhibiting any symptoms of open discontent; their malice seemed to be appeased by the propagation of reports disadvantageous to the character of their illustrious sovereign: but at length a fatal conspiracy was formed against his life. The chief of the traitors was his uncle Robert, earl of Athol; but the perpetration of the murder was reserved for sir Robert Stewart, sir Robert Graham, and other accomplices of inferior rank. James had retired to a Dominican convent near Perth, where the conspirators having gained admission, they proceeded with savage ferocity to accomplish their purpose. After an unavailing resistance he sank under their poniards, covered with many wounds; and such was their brutality, that the queen herself did not escape without injury. James was thus basely murdered on the 20th of February 1437, in the forty-fourth year of his age. A deed that excited such indignant hor-

[9] Tytler's Hist. and Crit. Dissertation on the Life and Writings of James I. p. 17.

ror could not long go unpunished. The principal assassins were secured within a few weeks, and condemned to suffer torments which humanity shudders to contemplate[2].

It was the misfortune of James, says Dr. Robertson, that his maxims and manners were too refined for the age in which he lived. Happy, had he reigned in a kingdom more civilized! his love of peace, of justice, and of elegance, would have rendered his schemes successful; and instead of perishing because he had attempted too much, a grateful people would have applauded and seconded his efforts to reform and to improve them[3]. His skill and delight in music is noticed by Drummond, who seems to say he first introduced the cathedral service into Scotland. Dempster has asserted that he wrote a treatise "De Musica," but this assertion is stated to be erroneous by Mr. Irving[4], who has decidedly spoken on the subject and candidly examined it. Tassoni, however,

[2] Irving's Lives of the Scotish Poets, vol. i. p. 296. See also Cant's edit. of Adamson's Muses Threnodie, p. 41. In the Appendix to vol. i. of his History, Mr. Pinkerton has published—"A full lamentable Cronycle of the Dethe and false Murdure of James Stewarde, Kynge of Scottys," as translated from a Latin original:—and Baldwin set forth a legend in the Mirror for Magistrates, 1559—"How king James the first, for breaking his othes and bondes, was by God's sufferaunse miserably murdred of his owne subiectes." This was afterwards omitted by Niccols, and not without propriety, as the ditty was unpoetical, and the allegations were unsubstantiated.

[3] Hist. of Scotl. vol. i. p. 50, edit. 1797.

[4] See Lives, ut sup. p. 327.

has characterized James the first as a composer of distinguished taste: and certain it is that the king has always been regarded as a practical adept, from whom the national music is understood to have derived important improvements. Ballenden terms him an expert mediciner: and Pinkerton speaks of his occasional application to miniature-painting and to horticulture.

This royal bard has found abundance of editors, but no complete and accurate impression of his works has hitherto made its appearance.

The following list comprises his received productions:

"The Quair[6], maid be King James of Scotland the First, callit the King's Quair: made quhen his Majestie was in England." First published by Mr. Tytler, father to the present lord Woodhouselee.

"Christis Kirk of the Grene[7]."

Various copies; edited by bishop Gibson, Allan Ramsay[8], Callender, Tytler, Pinkerton, and Sibbald.

"Peblis to the Play." Communicated by Dr. Percy, from the Pepysian library at Magdalen college, Cambridge; and printed in Pinkerton's Select Scotish Ballads, vol. ii.

"Falkland on the Green;"

not extant: but supposed by Pinkerton to have described the popular sports of the central district of the

[6] i. e. Book. See Tytler's Dissertation, before quoted, p. 45.

[7] Supposed to be Christ's Kirk in the parish of Kennethmont and county of Aberdeen, where the green still encircles the ruins of the kirk. Sinclair's Statistics, vol. xiii. p. 77.

[8] Ramsay added two cantos to the original poem, which possessed much descriptive merit; but instead of prosecuting the rustic squabble, he introduced a wedding ceremonial.

kingdom, and to have been written in the Fifeshire dialect[9].

" A Song on Absence: addressed to his Mistress, afterwards his Queen."

Printed in Pinkerton's Ancient Scotish Poems, vol. ii. and in Sibbald's Chronicle of Scotish Poetry, vol. i.

Major says he wrote many songs, and bishop Tanner seems to admit of other pieces, for which Pinkerton sneers at him in his usual way: yet three stanzas are ascribed to this monarch at the end of Sundrie gude and godly Ballates, 1602.

Of the King's Quair only one manuscript copy is known to exist: it is a small folio in the Bodleian library, marked Selden. Archiv. B. xxiv. Mr. Tytler of Woodhouselee, having procured a transcript of this MS. published it at Edinburgh in 1783, together with Christ's Kirk on the Green, under the title of " Poetical Remains of James the First, King of Scotland." This book was enriched with copious notes and two ingenious dissertations; the first on the life and writings of the author; the second, on Scotish music.

The King's Quair consists of 197 stanzas, and was divided by its editor into six cantos. The theme is the love of the royal poet for his mistress Jane, who was celebrated by the Scotish writers for her eminent beauty, and with whom he became enamoured while a prisoner at the castle of Windsor. The recollection

[9] That such a poem ever existed, says Mr. Irving, must not be too rashly conceded, *because* in the first stanza of Christ's Kirk on the Green, James has mentioned some place by the name of Falkland on the Green. Lives, ut sup. p. 325.

of the misfortunes of his youth, his early and long captivity, the incident which gave rise to his passion; its purity, constancy, and happy issue, are all set forth by way of allegorical vision, according to the reigning taste of that age, as we find from the poems of his contemporaries Chaucer, Gower, and Lydgate. Mr. Tytler has truly observed that the King's Quair, for its invention and fancy, the genuine simplicity of sentiment, and the descriptive poetry which runs through it, is a very remarkable work[2]: and Mr. Ellis not only concurs in, but heightens this commendation, when he adds, that the poem is full of simplicity and feeling, and not inferior in poetical merit to any similar production of Chaucer[3].

A few stanzas, taken from the least allegorical part of the poem, may serve to ascertain the propriety of such honourable applause.

" Bewailling in my chamber thus alone,
Dispeired of all joye and remedye,
For-tirit of my thought and wo-begone,
Then to the wyndow gan I walk in hye,
To see the warld and folk that went forbye:
As for the tyme, though I of mirthis fude,
Myght have no more, to luke it did me gude.

---

[2] See also George Dyer's Poems, p. 230, edit. 1801:
" Amid the bards whom Scotia holds to fame,
She boasts, nor vainly boasts, her JAMES's name;
And less, sweet bard! a crown thy glory shows,
Than the fair laurels that adorn thy brows."

[3] Historical Sketch, &c. ubi sup. vol. i. p. 302.

" Now was there maide fast by the touris wall
A gardyn faire, and in the corneris set
Ane herbere[4] grene, with wandis long and small
Railit about, and so with treeis set
Was all the place and hawthorn hedgis knet,
That lyfe[5] was non, walkyng there forbye,
That myght within scarce any wight espye.

" So thick the beuis[6] and the leves grene
Beschadit all the allyes that there were,
And myddis every herbere myght be sene
The scharp grene suete jenepere,
Growing so fair with branchis here and there,
That, as it semyt to a lyf without,
The bewis spred the herbere all about.

" And on the small grene twistis[7] sat
The lytil suete nyghtingale, and song
So loud and clere, the ympnis[8] consecrat
Of Luvis use, now soft, now lowd among,
That all the gardynis and the wallis rong
Ryght of thaire song, and on the copill next
Of thaire suete harmony; and lo! the text[9]—

[4] Probably an arbour, though mostly used for an herbary or garden of herbs.

[5] Living person.

[6] Boughs or branches.

[7] Twigs.

[8] Hymns consecrated to Love.

[9] Mr. Tytler offered the following dubious interpretation: "Anon they copill or pair together, and join in sweet harmony, and lo! the text and burden of their songs:" but Mr. Ellis conceives that the word *copill* is used as a musical term.

" Worschippe ye that loveris bene this May,
For of your bless the kalendis [9] are begonne,
And sing with us, ' Away! Winter away!
' Come, Somer, come! the suete seson and sunne!
' Awake, for shame! that have your hevynis wonne [9];
' And amourously lift up your hedis all,
' Thank Lufe [3] that list you to his mercie call.'

" Quhen thai this song had sung a littil thrawe [4],
Thai stent [5] a quhile, and therewith unafraid
As I beheld, and kest [6] myn eyen a-lawe
From beugh to beugh, thay hippit [7] and thai plaid,
And freschly, in thair birdis kynd, araid
Thaire featheris new, and fret [8] thame in the sonne,
And thankit Lufe that had thair makis [9] wonne.

" This was the plane ditie of thaire note,
And therewith all unto my self I thought—
' Quhat lyf is this, that makis birdis dote?
' Quhat may this be, how cummyth it of ought?
' Quhat nedith it to be so dere ybought?
' It is nothing, trowe I, bot feynit chere [9],
' And that me list to counterfeten here'."]

[9] i. e. The beginning of your bliss.

[9] This is explained by Mr. Tytler as follows:—" Ye that have attained your highest bliss by winning your mates." See the last line of the next stanza.

[3] Love. [4] A little while. [5] Stopped.
[6] Cast my eyes below. [7] Hopped. [8] Decked.
[9] Mates. [9] Feigned cheerfulness.

JAMES THE FOURTH

WROTE

"On the Apocalypse."

[This prince was the only son of James the third, and was crowned at Edinburgh on the 23d of June 1489, in the sixteenth year of his age; reigned twenty-five years, and was slain at Flodden Field in 1513[a]. He was of a vigorous body, says Drummond; his stature being neither too tall nor too low, of a pleasing countenance, of a pregnant wit; but by the

[a] See the English ditty of the Battle of Flodden Field:

"The king himself was wounded sore,
An arrow fierce in 's forehead light,
That hardly he could fight us more,
The blood so blemished his sight.

"Yet like a warrior stout he said,
And fiercely did exhort that tide,
His men to be nothing dismay'd,
But battle boldly there to bide."

Alexander Garden recites the calamitous story thus:

"In Flodden Feild, betwixt the Tweed and Tine,
This great king James with mony lords was lost.
Inconstant Fortune be a fault of thine;
An best of kings, thare but compare was crost,
Whose mausole must be all the earth and air,
For Fame to sing and circomesound him there."

Farther metrical records of the blood-stained field of Flodden, may be found in Mr. Scott's Border Minstrelsy, vol. i.

fault of the times in which he lived, not polished with letters. He excelled in horsemanship, fencing, and shooting. By much watching, slender diet, and use, he was enabled to endure all extremities of weather, scarcity, or want of rest, with good health of body. He was easy of access, courteous in speech, and meek in answering every man[3]. He was so far from being overtaken by anger, or other violent perturbation, that he was never observed to have given an evil or disobliging word to any, or that the colour of his face changed by any offence offered him, relying without passion upon his own magnanimity[4]. The report of Mr. Andrews is not quite so favourable. "The qualities of James the fourth were rather shining than solid. He had a taste for the arts, and was not wanting in classical knowledge. He was magnificent in taste, and vied even with Henry of England[5] in his attachment to showy sports. He submitted to the good advice of his parliament, and actually created a respect-

[3] The following humane and honourable anecdote deserves to be remembered:—When James the fourth of Scotland was advised by sir Ralph Sadler, ambassador from Henry the eighth, to increase his revenues by taking those of the abbey lands into his power, he replied—"What need have I to take them into my own hands, when I may have any thing that I require of them? If there be abuses in any monasteries I will reform them. There be still many that are very good." Seward's Anecdotes, vol. i. p. 52.

[4] History of the Jameses, p. 230.

[5] In the Cotton MS. Calig. B. vi. is a defiance and a threa sent by James the fourth to Henry the eighth, dated Edinburgh, July 16, 1513. The answer of Henry is also annexed.

able navy. But he was grossly superstitious; licentious in his amours beyond measure; and so wedded to his own prejudices, that he hazarded and lost his kingdom and his life to gratify an irrational impolitic attachment[6]."

From the learned and ingenuous Mr. Scott it may be added, that he was a monarch of a vigorous and energetic character, in whom the hopes of Scotland were doomed to a sudden and fatal reverse; since prudence, policy, the prodigies of superstition, and the advice of his most experienced counsellors, were alike unable to subdue in James the blazing zeal of romantic chivalry[7].

Mr. Pinkerton has observed, that bishop Tanner, in his Bibliotheca, is led by three blind guides, Bale, Pitts, and Dempster; and when he tells us (adds the historian), that James the fourth wrote on the Revelations[8], "we shall leave him to his revelations[9]." It is possible that the bishop may have confounded James the IVth with James the VIth, who is known to have produced "Ane fruitful Meditation" on part of a chapter in the Apocalypse[a] of St. John. In Mr. Dalyell's desultory reflections prefixed to Fragments of Scotish History, it is hinted that James the fourth was skilled in music, and at the time of his marriage "played of the clarycordes and after of the lute[b]."]

[6] Hist. of Great Britain, vol. ii. p. 218.
[7] Introduction to the Border Minstrelsy, vol. i. p. x.
[8] Bibliotheca, p. 426, "scripsit in Apocalypsen."
[9] List of the Scotish Poets, p. lxxxix.
[a] See vol. i. p. 130 of this work.
[b] Leland's Collectanea, vol. iv. p. 284.

JAMES THE FIFTH

WROTE the celebrated ballad called—

" Christ's Kirk on the Green,"

and other little poems, which, at least, tradition reports to be of his composition. They have a character of ease and libertinism, which makes the tradition the more probable, and are to be found in a collection of Scotish poems, called the Evergreen. The Gaberlunzie Man is reckoned the best. There is something very ludicrous in the young woman's distress, when she thought that her first favour had been thrown away on a beggar.

[Christ's Kirk on the Green is given to James the first of Scotland by Ramsay, Tytler, Pinkerton, Ellis, Irving, &c. in contradiction to the assignment of Dempster, bishops Gibson and Tanner, Watson, Ruddiman, Percy, Warton, Ritson, and lord Hailes[a].

Pope says, with reference to this national ballad and its vindictive admirers,

[a] See Tytler's Dissertation on the Life of James I. 1783; Pinkerton's List of the Scotish Poets, 1786; and Irving's Lives, 1804.

"One likes no language but the Faery Queen:
A Scot will fight for Christ's Kirk o' the Green."
Imit. of Hor. lib. ii. ep. i.

"The Gaberlunzie Man (says Mr. Pinkerton) is ascribed to James the fifth; but I am afraid upon no authority. The Jollie Beggar is likewise ascribed to James the fifth; I believe upon no authority but a blunder of Mr. Walpole's, who confounds this with the former. The adventure may be the king's, but I suspect the description is another's[9]."

Yet James the fifth is allowed by the same critic to have been a poet, as is evident from sir David Lindsay's answer to the King's Flyting:

Redoubted roy, your ragement I have red,
Proclaiming you the prince of poetry.

But no piece of this monarch is preserved. The Gaberlunzie Man and the Jollie Beggar occur in no old MSS. and were first published by Allan Ramsay, in his Tea-table Miscellany, from tradition it is supposed[2].

James the fifth was crowned at Stirling[3], on the

[9] Note in Select Scotish Ballads, vol. ii. p. 178. Mr. Ritson however assigns them both to this prince in his Scotish Songs; but he was too apt to be guided by personal prejudice or prepossession.

[2] List of the Scotish Poets, p. ci.

[3] In the year of the world 5484, and in that of Christ 1514; says A trewe Description of the nobill Race of the Stewards, printed at Amsterdam in 1603, with portraitures of ten Scotish Monarchs.

death of his father James the fourth, being not quite a year and a half old. His education, observes Mr. Andrews, had been in part trusted to sir David Lindsay; and the account which that spirited poet gives of the temptation that the preceptors of the young prince had thrown in his way is striking[4]. Yet his mind (says Pinkerton) was great, his affections warm, his discernment acute: his vices were few, and never interrupted the happiness of his people. His propensity to vague amour[5] was palliated by his general affability. To the voice of poverty, to the prayer of distress, the gates of his palace stood ever open: with one hand he raised the indigent, while with the other he crushed the proud oppressor. In the knowledge of the laws and customs of his kingdom he was so com-

[4] There were few of that garnisoun
That lernit hym ane gude lessoun:
Quoth one—"The deel strik me with ane knife,
But, schir! I knaw ane maid in Fyfe."—
"Holde thy tunge, brother," quoth ane uther,
"I knaw ane fairer, by fifteen futher.
Schir, whan ye pleese to Lin to pass,
There schall ye see ane lustie lass:"
"Now Tritill, Tratill, trow low low,
Quoth the third man, thou dost but mow:
When his grace commes to fair Sterling,
Thare sall he see ane dayis darling."
"Schir, quoth the fourth, tak my counsell,
And go alto the hei bordell;
There we may loup at liberté
Withouten anie gravité." Lindsay apud Andrews.

[5] An epigram on the three mistresses of James the fifth, may be seen in Ramsay's Evergreen, vol. i. p. 184.

pletely versed, that his decisions were as exact as they were expeditious. A stranger to pride, he despised it in others; and his speech was ever sprinkled with humanity. The faults of his government, though not minute, are more to be ascribed to the times than to the character of the monarch. His avarice naturally arose from the penury of his education, the dissipation of his finances and even of the furniture of his palaces, by the unprincipled duke of Albany. But his amassed treasure was employed in the construction of magnificent works of architecture, and of a navy; and in other plans of general utility and glory. His political designs were long studied; yet as he died in his thirtieth year, he could not have acquired the experience of age[6]; and the period of his reign presented combinations too intricate for the most skilful prudence to foresee or define[7]. The rout of Solway Moss, says Mr. Scott, in which ten thousand men, the flower of the Scotish army, were dispersed and defeated by a band of five hundred English cavalry, or rather by their own dissensions, broke the proud heart of James; a death more painful, a hundred fold, than was met by his father in the field of Flodden[8]. This took place on December 14, 1542[9].

[6] Miscellanea Antiqua, the Life and Death of King James V. his Navigation round Scotland, &c. were printed in 1710. Vide Bibl. West. 4543.

[7] History of Scotland, vol. i. p. 27.

[8] Introduction, ut sup. p. xxiv.

[9] See Cursory Remarks prefixed to Scotish Poems of the xvith Century, vol. i. p. 27. His death, says Drummond,

James the fifth was thus characterized by Alexander Garden in a scarce book already quoted:

"A prince seveir, just, and exceeding sage,
To pleasures prone, and yet politique wise;
With storms of state distempered still and tosst;
He made his knoledge and his courage known:
With mutiners and with commotions most,
Of statesmen strong, stif-necked of his owne:
Yet be his justice singular sevear,
He chastiz'd some and some reform'd for feare[9]."]

proveth his mind to have been raised to the highest strain. He could die, but he could not digest a disaster. Yet princes should remember, that as the people are their subjects, so are they the subjects of time and Providence. History of the Jameses, p. 347.

[9] Theatre, &c. p. 70. Scotish writers, says Ritson, have repeatedly cited the compliments paid, or supposed to be paid, to this monarch by Ariosto and Ronsard; but no one has ever cited, or perhaps observed, the following passage in the Scaligeriana, which may serve to identify or correct his portrait: "Le roy d'Ecosse, Jacques V. estoit camard, ce qui estoit bien laid, *quia nasus honestamentum facici.*" Hist. Essay on Scotish Song, p. xxxv.

KING HENRY,

(LORD DARNLEY,)

[ELDEST son of the earl of Lenox by lady Margaret Douglas, niece of Henry the eighth, and consort to Mary, queen of Scots; had very little, says Granger[1], besides the beauty of his person to recommend him. He was almost totally devoid of every good and amiable quality, and treated Mary not merely with neglect, but with such insolence, as none are capable of but ignoble minds. He is recorded to have been destroyed[3] by the contrivance of the earl of Bothwell,

[1] Biog. Hist. of England, vol. i. p. 187.

[3] The diary of Robert Birrell, burgess of Edinburgh, has the following entry:—" 1567, Feb. Oue the 9 day of this moneth, being Sonneday befor Fasteryng's even, the K. wes murthered in his lodgeing in the Kirke of Feild, about midnight or therby; the said lodgeing pertining to sir James Balfour, provost of the said kirke. The hous wes raisett up from the ground vith pouder; and the king's chamberman, named Johne Tailyeour, wes found vith him lyand in ane yaird dead under ane tree; and the king, if he had not beine creuelly vyrriet, after he fell out of the aire, with his awen garters, he had leived."—" Feb. the 15th day, K. Henrey wes buried verey secretly in the night at Holyruidhous," p. 7. Another contemporary record reverses the mode of destruction, and tells us—" First they stranglit the king, and nixt his servand. They kaist thair dead bodies out in a desert yaird by a bak dore, quhilk they had prepared before fitt for the purpose, and then kendlit thair traine of gun powder quhilk inflamit the timber

and supposed connivance of the queen [4], partly in revenge for his assassination of David Rizzio [5], her

of the haill hous in sic sort, and troublit sa the wallis thairof, that gret stanes were fund distant from that hous be the space of a quarter of a myll. This was devysit to deceave the people, to make them believe that the hous and bodies was expellit and demolishit be the chance of suddaine fire, and na utherwayes; bot Bothwell and his men were sein neare hand by, to the end the wicket purpose should not faill to tak effect." Hist. of James the Sext, published by M. Laing, p. 10. Mr. Whitaker differs from both these reports, in believing that Darnley was not previously suffocated, but really blown alive into the air with the fragments of the building, and killed by the violence of the fall. He calls the story of his strangulation, "the rebel lie of the day." The whole tale is certainly involved in moody mystery, like much of Mary's life, which has left to political partisans a theme for interminable contention.

[4] It is one of Dr. Robertson's historical conclusions, that Mary does not stand acquitted of having discovered her approbation of the deed, by her behaviour towards him who was the author of it. Dissertation on K. Henry's Murder.—Mr. Irving is of opinion, that there are strong reasons for believing the queen was not unacquainted with the machinations formed against Darnley's life. Scotish Poets, vol. ii. p. 210.

[5] In the Cotton MS. Calig. B. ix. are two singular declarations by Henry, king of Scotland, and husband to the queen's majesty: the one warranting to keep harmless those who should cut off certain persons, and "specially one straunger Italian called David," who may be the occasion of the queen's destruction;—the other protesting, on the word of a prince, that he never knew of any part of the treasonable conspiracy and cruel murder committed in presence of the queen. Birrel thus records the transaction: "1566, Mar. 9. Seingeour David, surnamed Risius, ane Italiané, quha wes the queines secretary, a man verey skilfull in music and poetry, wes slaine in her majesties presence by the lord Ruthven and uthers his complices."

majesty's ill-starred secretary. The queen was soon after married to Bothwell, whose character proved as infamous as that of Darnley was contemptible.

The indulgence of fortune, says Dr. Robertson, and his own external accomplishments, had raised lord Darnley to a height of dignity of which he was altogether unworthy. By his folly and ingratitude he lost the heart of a woman who doated on him to distraction. His insolence and inconstancy alienated from him such of the nobles as had contributed most zealously towards his elevation. His levity and caprice exposed him to the scorn of the people, who once revered him as the descendant of their ancient kings and heroes. Had he died a natural death, his end would have been unlamented, and his memory have been forgotten; but the cruel circumstances of his murder, and the shameful remissness in neglecting to avenge it, have made his name to be remembered with regret, and have rendered him the object of pity, to which otherwise he had no title[6]. Dr. Stuart adds, "But while our graver historians are assiduous to reproach Darnley with wantonness in the chamber of Venus[7], it ought to be remembered, that the murder of Rizzio, and his attempt to dispossess the queen of her government, are far more indelible stains upon his memory, and imply a profligacy and guilt which

[6] History of Scotland, vol. ii. p. 54, edit. 1797.

[7] Mr. Campbell represents, that the scull of this royal debauchee is preserved among the curiosities of the Antiquarian Society in Scotland, and exhibits a melancholy proof of the effects of his incontinence. Introduction to the History of Poetry in Scotland, vol. i. p. 50.

could only be exceeded by the enormity of that wickedness which schemed and executed his destruction[8]."
An anonymous writer of the time pourtrays him as a comely prince of a fair and large stature of body, pleasant in countenance, loving and affable to all men, devout after the Catholique manner, well exercised in martial pastimes upon horseback, as any prince of that age; but so facile, that he could conceal no secret, although it might tend to his own harm[9]."

The following letter, transcribed from an original, very neatly written, in the Cottonian library[1], argues a very early attention in Mary to direct her future husband[2] in the cultivation of his mind, and professes a sense of grateful attachment in the writer, which afterward soon ceased to be professed.

"Lyke as the monumentes of auncient authors (moste triumphaunt, moste victorious, and moste gratious princesse), declare, howe that a certane excellent musician, named Timotheus Musicus, was wounte, with his swete proporcioned and melodious

[8] Hist. of Scotland. Mr. Dalyell, in Scotish Poems of the xvith Century, has reprinted the Testament and Trajedie of K. Henrie Stewart.

[9] Historie of King James the Sext, p. 11.

[1] Vespasian, F. iii. fol. 37. b.

[2] Ballard thinks that her consent to marry Darnley was hastily given; but this letter attests the contrary, as the marriage did not take place till July 1565. Yet Buchanan says of the queen in his Detectioun, "As in making of her marriage her lightnes was very hedlang and rash, so sodanely followed either inwart repentance, or at least outwart tokens of change of her affection without any causes appearing."

armonye, to enflame Alexander the greate, quonquerour and king of Macedonia, to civill warres, with a moste fervente desire: even so, I, remembring with my self oftentymes how that (over and besides suche manifolde benefites as your highnes hertofore haith bestoued on me), it haith pleased your moste excellente maiestie laitlie, to accepte a litle plote of my simple penning, which I termed *Utopia Nova*; for the which, it being base, vile, and maymed, your maiestie haith gyven me a riche cheane of golde. The noyse, I say, of such instrumentes as I heire, now and then (although ther melody diffre muche from the swete strokes and soundes of king Alexander's Timotheus), do not only persuade and move, yea, pricke and spurre me forwarde, to endevoure my wittes daylie (all vanities set aparte) to vertuous lerning and study, being therto thus encouraged so oftentymes, by your maiesties manifolde benefites, giftes, and rewardes. But also, I am enflamed and stirred, even now, my tendre aige notwithstanding, to be serving your grace; wisshing every haire in my heade for to be a wourthy souldiour of that same self hert, mynde, and stomak that I am of. But wher as I perceave, that neither my witc, power, nor yeares, ar at this present coresponding unto this my good will; this shall be therfore (moste gratious princesse), moste humbly rendring unto your maiestie immortall thankes for youre riche cheane, and other your highnes syndrie giftes, gyven unto me, without anny my deservinges, from tyme to tyme: trusting in God, one daye of my moste bounden duetie, to endevour myself, with my

faithfull hertie service, to remembre the same. And being afraid, with thes my superflous woordes, to interturbe (God forefende) your highnes, whois moste excellent maiestie is alwaies, and specialy now, occupied in moste weightie maters, thus I make an end: praing unto Almightie God, moste humbly and faithfully, to preserve, keipe, and defende your maiestie long reagning over us all, your true and faithfull subjectes, a moste victorious and triumphaunt princesse. Amen.

" From Temple Newsome, the xxviij of Marche, 1554.

" Your maiesties moste bounden

" And obedient subjecte and servaunt,

" Henry Dernley."

Beside the " Utopia Nova," spoken of in the preceding epistle, bishop Montagu, in his preface to the works of *our* James the first, mentions lord Darnley as the translator of Valerius Maximus into English; and sir David Dalrymple has licensed his claim to a place among Scotish authors, by producing a song to which he gave the title of " Darnley's Ballat," in the Bannatyne poems [4]. It may he added, says Mr. Sibbald, that

[4] Edit. 1770, p. 220; since reprinted by Sibbald.—Herbert, in Typogr. Antiq. p. 1339, records A dolefull Ditty or sorowfull Sonet of the Lord Darnly, some time King of Scots, Nevew to the noble and worthy King, King Henry the eyght; and is to be song to the Tune of " Blacke and yellowe." It begins—

" My hand and pen proceed to write
A wofull tale to tell,
My pen it cannot half indite,
Alas! how it befell."

by far the greater part, if not the whole, of the Bannatyne MSS. having been compiled within less than three years after the death of Darnley, there seems to be no room for entertaining any doubt with respect to the author [5].

" Gife langour makis men licht [6],
Or dolour thame decoir [7],
In erth thair is no wicht
May me compair in gloir [8].
Gif cairfull thoftes [9] restoir
My havy hairt frome sorrow,
I am, for evir moir,
In joy, both evin and morrow.

" Gif pleser be to pance [1],
I playnt me nocht opprest,
Or absence micht avance [2],
My hairt is haill [4] possest:
Gif want of quiet rest
From cairis micht me convoy,
My mynd is nocht mollest,
Bot evir moir in joy.

And ends,

" Wo worth, wo worth to them alway. Finis. H. C."

Which Ritson deems Henry Chettle. Bibl. Poetica, p. 159. Another ditty on the same subject is printed in the Reliques of English Poetry, vol. ii. and begins nearly as the other ends—

" Woe worth, woe worth thee, false Scotlande!"

[5] Chronicle of Scotish Poetry, vol. iii. p. 180.

[6] Cheerful. [7] Adorn. Fr. [8] Splendour.

[9] Thoughts. [1] To think. Penser, Fr. [2] Advance.

[4] Whole.

" Thocht that I pance in paine
In passing to and fro,
I labour all in vane,
For so hes mony mo.
That hes nocht servit so,
In suting of thair sweit,
The nare [5] the fyre I go,
The grittar [6] is my heit.

" The turtour [7] for hir maik [8],
Mair dule [9] may nocht indure;
Nor I do for hir saik,
Evin hir quha hes in cure [10]
My hairt, quilk sal be sure
And service to the deid,
Unto that lady pure,
The well of woman heid.

" Schaw schedull to that sueit,
My pairt so permanent,
That no mirth quhill we meit,
Sall cause me be content:
Bot still my hairt lament,
In sorrowfull siching soir,
Till tyme scho be present,
Fairweill! I say no moir.
Quoth KING HENRY STEWART."

Allan Ramsay, the publisher of the Evergreen, has ascribed to lord Darnley two other poems in that collection, but, as the Bannatyne editor thinks, without any authority whatever.]

[5] More near. [6] Greater. [7] Turtle.
[8] Mate. [9] Dole, grief. [10] Care, custody.

MARY.

It would be idle to dwell on the story of this princess, too well known for having the misfortune to be born in the same age, in the same island with, and to be handsomer than Elizabeth [2]. Mary had the weakness to set up a claim to a greater kingdom than her own, without any army; and was at last reduced by her crimes to be a saint [3] in a religion, which was opposite to what her rival professed out of policy. Their different talents for a crown appeared even in their passions as women. Mary destroyed her husband for killing a musician that was her gallant, and then married her husband's assassin [4]. Elizabeth disdained to marry

[2] [An engraving from a gold coin, representing the head of Mary and her consort Francis, renders her claim to superior beauty somewhat questionable. See Biographiana, vol. ii. The false portraits of Mary are infinite, says lord Orford; but there are many genuine, as may be expected of a woman who was queen of France, dowager of France, queen of Scotland. Walpoliana, vol. i. p. 70.]

[3] In the church of the Celestines at Paris, it is said on the tomb of Francis the second, "That it is proof enough of his beatitude, that he had the martyr Mary Stuart to his wife."

[4] [The charging Mary with killing her husband and knowingly marrying his murderer, says the anonymous author of

her lovers, and put one of them to death for presuming too much on her affection[5]. The

Remarks on Lord Orford's Catalogue, has been so often confuted, that nothing but weak partiality could repeat them, without taking some notice of what has been offered in her defence; and this author must know, that whoever charges a crime on another, ought to produce some proof of it (which he does not), or else he may justly be condemned as a false accuser. The afflictions brought on this princess by pretended Christians and professed Protestants, must give us the utmost abhorrence of such principles as could offer to justify such wicked proceedings; and the death inflicted on her, who was an independent queen, by a pretended friend, near relation, and queen, professing Christianity, is such a blemish, as all the glories of queen Elizabeth's long reign could never atone for. But what seems still as surprising in this author is, that without the least occasion then given for it, he in the most spiteful and malicious manner introduces queen Elizabeth as professing the Protestant religion only *out of policy*. Now if this princess, when confined in the Tower and ruggedly treated, charged as concerned in sir Thomas Wyat's rebellion, while some bigot papists (according to Collins) threatened her afresh, and cried out, "That neither religion, the queen, nor the kingdom, could be secure as long as this princess was in being;" if at a time of such danger she made any stand in behalf of Protestant principles, it is a good proof that she sincerely believed them, for few who act only on principles of policy will embrace a cause in distress; and it would be highly uncharitable not to believe a sufferer for his principles to be sincere in his profession, whatever we may think of the goodness of his cause. Besides, we must have a poor opinion of the goodness of the Protestant cause, so much as to suspect a princess so qualified as she was, to be influenced by policy in it, and not by her own judgment, when all restraints were removed, and she left at liberty to choose her religion.

mistress of David Rizzio could not but miscarry in a contest with the queen of Essex. As handsome as she was, Sextus the fifth never wished to pass a night with Mary.—She was no mould to cast Alexanders!

Historians agree in the variety of her accomplishments. She altered a Latin distich which she found in the fragments of Cæsar, and wrote on a pane of glass at Buxton Wells[6],

"Buxtona, quæ calidæ celebraris nomine lymphæ,
Forte mihi posthac non adeunda, vale[7]!

Remarks, p. 7.—To these remarks may be subjoined lord Orford's declaration: "I have read the apologies for Mary; but still must believe her guilty of her husband's death. So much of the advocate, so many suppositions appear in these long apologies, that they show of themselves plain truth can hardly be on that side. Suppose her guilty, and all is easy: there is no longer a labyrinth and a clue:—all is in the highway of human affairs." Walpoliana, vol. i. p. 37.]

[5] [See a curious letter in Haynes's State Papers, from Mary to Elizabeth, about the amours of the latter. This, however, is supposed by lord Orford to be a forgery of Burleigh to show Elizabeth, if she had refused to condemn Mary; it being the interest of queen Elizabeth's ministers to put Mary to death: first, as they had gone too far against her to hope for mercy; and, secondly, to secure a Protestant succession. Walpoliana, vol. i. p. 36.]

[6] Ballard.

[7] [Thus printed and paraphrased by Mr. Seward:

Buxtona, quæ tepidæ celebrabere nomine lymphæ,
Buxtona, fortè iterum non adeunda vale!

as she did this distich in a window at Fotheringay Castle,

> From the top of all my trust,
> Mishap has laid me in the dust[8].

She is reported to have written[9]

"Poems on various Occasions, in the Latin, Italian, French, and Scotish Languages[a]."

One of her poems is printed among those of A. Blackwood[3]. Another[4] is in Brantome's

---

> Uncertain, in the womb of fate,
> What ills on wretched Mary wait!
> Buxton, my tribute (whilst I may)
> To thy fam'd tepid fount I pay;
> That fount, the cure of ills and pain,
> Which I shall never see again!]

[8] Ballard.

[9] Tanner.

[a] [Also, "The Consolation of her long Imprisonment," says Ballard from Tanner.]

[3] [Among the works of Adam Blackwood, printed at Paris in 1644, occurs a Latin version of this poem of Mary; but the original was published in a work of bishop Lesley *(Piæ afflicti Animi Consolationes)*. In the same work Lesley has inserted one of her French sonnets.—N. B. Blackwood's version is printed by Lesley; who has likewise exhibited a Latin translation of the sonnet. Neither of the versions is imputed to any author.]

[4] Mackenzie's Account of her, vol. iii. p. 360. [Part of this poem was taken from an Account of Queen Elizabeth by Mademoiselle Keralio, and announced in the Gentleman's Magazine for January 1788, as then first printed; but the whole

Dames Illustres, written on the death of her husband king Francis [5].

" Royal Advice to her Son," in two books [6].

Among the Latin poems [7] of sir Thomas Chaloner is a copy of verses, said to be translated from some French ones [8] written by this queen, and sent, with a diamond curiously set, to queen Elizabeth [9].

A great number of her original letters are preserved in the king of France's library, in the Royal, Cottonian, and Ashmolean libraries here. As many others are in print, viz.

was derived from Les Vies des Dames illustres de France de son Tems. Mr. Laing has printed from the Cotton MS. Calig. D. i. in Italian and French, " Carmina Reginæ Scotiæ ad Angliæ Reginam." Vide Appendix to History of Scotland, vol. ii. p. 220.]

[5] Tom. i. Disc. iii. p. 117.

[6] [Most probably " The Institution of a Prince;" a book of verses in French, mentioned by bishop Montagu in his preface to the Works of king James, who esteemed it a most precious jewel, the queen having wrought the cover of it in needle-work all with her own hand.]

[7] P. 353, at the end of his book De Repub. Anglor. Instaur.

[8] [Of which the English translation is given with Heywood's Dialogues and Dramas, 1637; and in Monteith's Buchanan, 1709.]

[9] [A garnet ring with the arms of England, and the initials M. R. cut upon it, was presented by Mary to the regent Marr, and is now in the possession of his descendant David, earl of Buchan.]

"Eleven to Earl Bothwell[2]," translated from the French by Edward Simmonds, of Christ Church, Oxford; and printed at Westminster, 1726. A late author (Mr. Goodall) has published two volumes, to endeavour to prove that these letters are a forgery[3]; but a plea of that length, when the detection is not manifest, serves rather to confirm than weaken the evidence for the fact; and the world and Mr. Goodall will, I fear, be still far from agreeing in their opinion of Mary, while he thinks "it does not appear she had any faults, unless the want of omniscience and omnipotence may be termed faults."

"Ten more[4], with her Answers to the Articles against her."

"Six more,"

in Anderson's Collections.

"Another,"

in the Appendix to her Life, by Dr. Jebb.—

[2] ["Found in his secretary's closet after his decease, and now in the possession of a gentlemen of Oxford."]

[3] [See also Dr. Robertson's Dissertation on the genuineness of these letters, at the end of his History of Scotland; and Mr. Chalmers's Life of Ruddiman. Mr. Whitaker was of opinion that the operative work of forging the letters was performed by Maitland of Lethington, and that the sonnets were by Buchanan.]

[4] In Haynes's State Papers.

And some others, dispersed among the works of pope Pius the fifth, Buchanan, Camden, Udal, and Sanderson[5].

[Mary, the daughter of James the fifth of Scotland by Mary of Lorraine, was born in 1542, and succeeded to the crown by the death of her father, when she was but seven days old. Her mother, the queen dowager, together with cardinal Beaton, favoured the interest of the French in Scotland, and projected the marriage of Mary with the dauphin of France, which took place in 1558. Henry the eighth of England, desirous of uniting both kingdoms, thought he had a right to demand a matrimonial alliance with his niece in behalf of his son Edward. The monarch's rage therefore became excessive when his views were frustrated; he both threatened and executed vengeance by the overthrow of the Scotish army at the battle of Musselburgh in 1547. Yet the English profited less than the French by that event, as Scotland soon became little more than a province of France[6]. In 1559 Henry the second and the Guises compelled the dauphin and his consort to take up the stile and arms

[5] [Several others occur in Murdin's Collection of State Papers, and one of them contains a libel on Elizabeth, which it seems very doubtful whether Mary could have had the rancour or impolicy to compose.]

[6] Campbell's Tour in North Britain, vol. i. p. 66.

of king and queen of England[7]: an ill-fated measure, as Mr. Lodge observes[8], which completed the ruin of the French interest in Scotland, and opened that scene of misery which terminated in the murder of Mary. On the death of her husband Francis the second in 1560, all the gay prospects of future grandeur vanished from her view. She quitted the refined attractions of a voluptuous court for the sterile mountains of Scotland, a change rendered more uninviting by the fury of fanaticism and the craftiness of cabal. Being left in the full bloom of her beauty, and possessed of sovereign power in her own right, some of the chief potentates in Europe sought to tempt her to a second marriage[9]: but the personal graces and superficial accomplishments of lord Darnley alone captivated her heart, and she wedded him in defiance to the remonstrances of Elizabeth, after remaining five

[7] This is forcibly adverted to in Mr. Stewart's well-written historical drama of Mary, Queen of Scots, p. 9.

[8] Vide Illustrations, vol. i. p. 312.

[9] Alexander Scot presented a poetical new year's gift to the queen, when she came home in 1562, and thus exhibited his skill in alliterative metre:

Fresch, fulgent, flurist, fragrant flower formose,
Lantern to luve, of ladys lamp and lot,
Cherry maist chast, chief carbuncle and choise,
Sweit smyling sovraign, shining bot a spot,
Blest, beautyful, benygn, and best begot;
To this indyte please to inclyn thine eir,
Sent by thy simple servant Sanders Scot,
Greiting great God to grant thy grace gude yeir.

Evergreen, vol. ii. p. 15.

years a widow[2]. The subsequent history of the unfortunate Mary is too notorious and too perplexing for circumstantial detail. Her crimes, her follies, and her misfortunes, have been so long the playthings of historical speculators, that little remains untold, and most of that little may be found in Mr. Lodge's valuable Illustrations of British History. Such were the charms of her person and behaviour, that every one who saw and conversed with her was inclined to think her innocent, at least to wish her so, and all concurred in pitying her sufferings[3]. She was brought to the block on the 8th of February 1587, and in that awful conjuncture displayed a fortitude and a decency which would have honoured a matron of Rome; and to the moment of her death, united the majesty of a queen with the meekness of a martyr[4].

[2] To this ill-fated connexion Mr. Andrews candidly attributes that first deviation to vice, which pitiably debased a mind naturally disposed to virtue; since, had Mary met from Darnley a proper return for that tender affection which gave him her person and her crown, she would probably have shone as the most amiable as she was the most lovely sovereign of the age she lived in. Continuation of Henry's History, vol. i. p. 133.

[3] Granger's Biog. Hist. vol. i. p. 185.

[4] Andrews' Continuation of Henry's Hist. vol. i. p. 130.— In the late duke of Roxburgh's library is a scarce tract entitled, The Scottish Queen's Buriall at Peterborough, upon Tuesday being Lammas Day, 1587. It contains a description of the melancholy ceremonial, and of the personages who attended it; and cites the following very guarded passage from a prayer used by the bishop of Lincoln before his funeral sermon:— "Let us blesse God for the happie dissolution of Marie, late

Many curious papers relative to her history are said to be reposited in the library of the Scots college at Paris. The last time that David Hume was in that city, the learned principal showed them to him, and asked, why he had pretended to write her history in an unfavourable light without consulting them? Hume, on hearing this, looked over some letters which the principal put into his hands, and though unused to the melting mood, burst into tears[5]. Had Mary written the memoirs of her own life, adds Mr. Seward, how interesting must they have been! a queen, a beauty, a wit, a scholar, in distress, must have laid hold on the heart of every reader: and there is all the reason in the world to suppose that she would have been candid and impartial[6].

the Scottish queen and dowager of France; of whose life and departure, whatsoever shall be expected, I have nothing to say: for that I was unacquainted with the one, and not present at the other; of her M. faith and end I am not to judge. It is a charitable saieing of the father Luther; 'Many one 'liveth a Papist and dieth a Protestant:' onely this I have been enformed, that she tooke her death patiently, and recommended her selfe wholy to Jesus Christ." Mr. Ballard has printed from the Ashmole MSS. a circumstantial account of the person and behaviour of Mary in her last moments, from the declaration of an eye-witness: and Mr. Irving has pointed out an unpublished poem in the advocates' library, by an unknown English poet, John Woodward, entitled, The Life and Tragedy of the heroicall Lady, Mary, late Queen of Scottes, written on the model of the Mirror for Magistrates. Lives of Scotish Poets, vol. ii. p. 110.

[5] Seward's Anecdotes, vol. i. p. 161.

[6] When one of the Cecil family was speaking of the wis-

From its original[7] in the British Museum Mr. Seward published the first letter that this unfortunate princess ever wrote in English; and it is a curiosity which may fitly be incorporated into the present work. It appears to have been written on the 1st of September 1568, and was addressed to sir Francis Knollys[8].

" Mester Knoleis, y hevv har sum neus from Scotland, y send you the double off them. Y vreit to the quin my gud sister, and pres you to du the lyk conforme to that y spak yesternicht unto you, and sut hesti ansur y refer all to your discretion, and wil lip ne beter in your gud delin for mi, nor y kan persuad you; nemli, in this langasg. Excus mi ivel vreitin, for y nevver used it afor, and am hestet ye schal si my bel vhuilk is opne; it is sed Seterdey my unfrinds will be vth you. Y sey nething, bot trests weil and ye send oni to your wiff, ye may asur her schu wald a bin weilcom to a pur strenger, hua nocht bien aquentet

dom of his sovereign queen Elizabeth, Mary stopped him short by saying, " Seigneur chevalier, ne me parlez jamais de la sagesse d'une femme; je connois bien mon sexe; la plus sage de nous toutes n'est qu'un peu moins sotte que les autres." Seward's Anecdotes, ut sup.

[7] Cotton MSS. Caligula, C. i.

[8] Vice-chamberlain of the household, and afterwards treasurer of the chamber. He had the joint custody of Mary with lord Scroop, during her abode at Bolton Castle. Queen Elizabeth used to say that she promoted him because he was an honest man. See Lodge's Illustrations, vol. i. p. 311.

vth her wil nocht bi ovver bald to vreit; bot for the aquentans betwix ous, y wil send you letle tekne to rember you off the gud hop y heve in you. Guef ye send a mit mesager y wald wysh ye bestouded it reder apon her non ani uder.

"Thus, effter my commendations, y prey God hevv you in his kipin.

"Your asured gud frind

"MARIE R.

"Excus my ivel vreiten thes furst tyme.

"*To ser Franseis Knolis, the Quin my gud Sisters Vyschamerland.*"

The following copy of verses written during her confinement in Fotheringay Castle, was presented to the public by the same compiler[9], with a close translation by a Scotish lady.

"Que suis-je, helas? et de quoi sert la vie?
J'en suis fors qu'un corps privé de cueur;
Un ombre vayn, un object de malheur,
Qui n'a plus rien que de mourir en vie.
Plus ne me portez, O enemys, d'envie,
Qui n'a plus l'esprit à la grandeur:
J'ai consommé d'excessive douleur,
Voltre ire en bref de voir assouvie,
Et vous amys qui m'avez tenu chere,
Souvenez-vous que sans cueur, et sans santey,
Je ne scaurois auqun bon œuvre faire.

[9] "By the kindness of a very eminent and liberal collector." Qu. from what original communicated?

Et que *sus bas* etant assez punie,
J'aie ma part en la joie infinie[2]."

In 1568 Buchanan drew up his Detectioun of the Duinges of Marie, Quene of Scottes, in which he presented his countrymen with "Writynges and Letters, and certaine French Sonnettes, written by the Quene to Bothwell," and found in a casket or "small gilt cofer[3] nat fully ane foote lang:" which coffer by some writers is conceived to have had no more identity than the chest which a few years back was pretended to contain the remains of Shakspeare's matchless pen; while others regard the supposed figments as historical certainties, if there be any certainty in history.

[2] Translation:

"Alas! what am I? and in what estate?
A wretched corse, bereaved of its heart;
An empty shadow, lost, unfortunate,
To die is now in life my only part.
Foes to my greatness! let your envy rest;
In me no taste for grandeur now is found:
Consum'd by grief, with heavy ills oppress'd,
Your wishes and desires will soon be crown'd.
And you, my friends, who still have held me dear,
Bethink you, that when health and heart are fled,
And ev'ry hope of future good is dead,
'T is time to wish our sorrows ended here;
And that this punishment on earth is given,
That my pure soul may rise to endless bliss in Heaven!"

[3] In Cotton MSS. Calig. C. i. is an original attestation signed by the earl of Murray and five others, which affirms that these missive letters, sonitz, obligations, or contracts, were undoubtedly the queen's proper hand-writing, and were intercepted and received by them in a silver box.

The following relique has been handed down with less contested credibility. It is given by Seward and Andrews as composed and repeated by the queen immediately before her execution;

O Domine Deus! speravi in te:
O care mi Jesu! nunc libera me.
In durâ catenâ, in miserâ pœnâ, desidero te;
Languendo, gemendo, et genu flectendo,
Adoro, imploro, ut liberes me[4]!

The elegant Mary, says Mr. Andrews[5], set a bright example to her subjects. Not contented with light and graceful accomplishments, she studied the dead languages, and at a very early age astonished the king and court by pronouncing an oration composed by herself in classical Latin. Numerous memorials and negotiations, &c. as well as letters by this princess, occur in the Cottonian MSS.; a few will be found in the Harleian; and a very copious collection of papers relating to her history is marked in Ayscough's Cata-

[4] Thus paraphrased by Mr. Seward, who has annexed to the original a plaintive air by Dr. Harrington of Bath.

In this last solemn and tremendous hour,
My Lord! my Saviour! I invoke thy power:
In the sad pangs of anguish and of death,
Receive, O Lord! thy suppliant's parting breath.
Before thy hallow'd cross she prostrate lies,
O hear her prayers! commiserate her sighs!
Extend the arms of mercy and of love,
And bear her to thy peaceful realms above.

Anecd. vol. ii. p. 112.

[5] Continuation of Henry's History, vol. ii. p. 95.

logue 3199. Beside the French ode already noticed in Brantome, there is another relique in the Anthologie Françoise written upon king Francis, a neat version of which is given in Ritson's Historical Essay on National Song[6]. Like her son, she was a practical encourager of polite literature, as may be presumed from the fragments which remain in various books. We are told in Ballard's Memoirs, that she had a good taste for music, played well on several instruments, was a fine dancer, and sat a horse gracefully. A very moderate share of such accomplishments in a sovereign princess, is sure not only to be celebrated but magnified.

Mr. Irving has pointed out a metrical tribute to Mary in the poesies of Perron, and a copy of verses *De Nece Reginæ Scotiæ*, by cardinal Barbarini, which serve to show that her fate was particularly bewailed by poets of the popish persuasion[7]. Another instance occurs in Cotton MS. Titus, A. xiii. entitled, Carmen personatum : in quo Maria Regina Scotorum gratulatur sibi de Corpore suo, ab obscurâ et deviâ Urbeculâ Petriburgo, &c. 1612. The verses were composed by Edmund Bolton, and designed as an acceptable offering to James, the more fortunate issue of the poet's "Optima maxima regina Maria Stuarta."

[6] By his learned and ingenious friend John Baynes, esq.

[7] Lives of the Scotish Poets, vol. ii. p. 213.

THE

NOBLE AUTHORS

OF

SCOTLAND.

PATRICK,

LORD RUTHVEN,

A CONSIDERABLE actor in some of the tragic scenes of the reign of Mary, is said to have written

" A Discourse of the late Troble that happened in Scotland betwixte the noble and mightie Princesse Marye, by the Grace of God Queene of Scotland, and her Husbande Henrye the Kinge, with other Earles, Lordes, Barrons, Gentlemen, Freholders, Marchants, and Craftesmen, being on the Kinge's Parte; the ix Daie of Marche, anno 1565."

This piece is a narrative of the murder of David Rizzio, the contrivance of which lord Ruthven attributes to himself.—Three MS. co-

pies of this work are extant, two in the Cottonian library, and one which sir George[2] Mackenzie says[3] he received from Dr. Burnet by mistake, when the bishop intended to have given him a libel on the queen of Scots. Keith has given an account of this piece in his History[4] of the Affairs of the Church and State of Scotland. Sir George has given another, and observes, "that perhaps no age has produced the instance of one who acknowledged himself to be guilty of a fact which all mankind must acknowledge to be murder." However, lest so extraordinary a circumstance should not be sufficient to shake the credit of the narrative, Mackenzie has been absurd enough to falsify it in his own abridgment; and, to vindicate the honour of the queen, makes lord Ruthven affirm, that "Rizzio was ugly, mean, old, deformed, and decrepit." As if it was likely that Ruthven, apologizing for that assassination, would affectedly have thrown in

[2] [Lord Orford himself conferred on this writer the honour of knighthood. The title-page to his very faithless history stiles him, "George Mackenzie, M. D." and in the volume and page here cited, there is no mention of Dr. Burnet or his mistake. The latter may therefore be imputable to his lordship's pen.]

[3] Vol. iii. p. 75.

[4] Appendix, p. 119, 129.

circumstances, which, besides being false, would destroy the only shadow of excuse for it[5].

[Lord Ruthven appears to have been born about 1520[6], to have been educated at St. Andrews, and to

[5] [It cannot be required to give the following more space than a note, which may fitly follow here. The noble chymist is likely to have been Thomas, created lord Ruthven in 1651, who deceased in 1674; and of whom Douglas has spoken highly for his loyal attachment to Charles the second.

"The Ladies' Cabinet enlarged and opened; containing many rare Secrets and rich Ornaments, of several Kinds and different Uses. Comprised under three general heads: viz.—1. Of Preserving, Conserving, Candying, &c.—2. Physick and Chirurgery.—3. Cookery and Housewifery. Whereunto is added, sundry Experiments and choice Extractions of Waters, Oyls, &c. collected and practised by the late right honourable and learned Chymist, the LORD RUTHVEN. The fourth edition, with additions, and a particular table to each part." London, 1667.

The stationer's address to the reader is dated August 1657.

M. B. (the writer of the preface) speaks of himself as the first editor or preparer of this cabinet of jewels for the ladies; "but hearing, in the mean time, of certain rare experiments, &c. the practice of a *noble hand*, and of approved abilitie (to testifie his readiness to further ingenuous undertakings in this kind), he with much pains and some charges sought after, and at length happily purchased them, and incorporated them with other secrets of several kinds of valuable concernment."]

[6] See Cotton MS. Calig. B. ix. which makes him forty-six years of age in 1565.

have been provost of Perth from 1554 to 1566[7], in which year he became the joint assassin of David Rizzio. The capricious and brutal Darnley communicated his purpose of destroying that ill-starred favourite to Ruthven, who is said to have recommended that he should be brought to justice and executed: but the king was too impetuous to admit of delay. He proposed immediate slaughter, and promised to charge himself with the consequences, and to protect Ruthven and his accomplices. The deluded Ruthven consented to this vile proposal, and followed Darnley to the scene of murder, with a countenance rendered pale and ghastly by long sickness, and with a frame so weak, that he could not bear the weight of his armour without support[8]. Ruthven, drawing his dagger, with a hollow voice bid Rizzio retire from a place of which he was not worthy: but the hapless wretch, clinging to Mary for protection, was forced from his sanctuary, and slain with many wounds, in spite of the queen's tears, entreaties, and menaces. This atrocious act was perpetrated on the 9th of March: the

[7] See Cant's Account of the Magistrates of Perth, pp. 73—81. Lord Ruthven had first been appointed in 1544, but was turned out of his office by the influence of cardinal Beaton. He was again appointed in the year 1547.

[8] It seems strange, says Mr. Andrews, that Ruthven should be chosen as the executioner of Rizzio, when so wan in his countenance that he seemed 'a moving death,' and so ill that he was forced to call for a cordial in the queen's presence. The Cotton MS. however reports him to have been confined for three months before by an inflammation of the liver and consumption of the kidneys. Continuation of Henry's Hist. vol. i. p. 259.

king afterwards basely forsook his sanguinary agents, and Ruthven fled into England, where he died on the 13th of June 1566. Mackenzie has given a summary of his character in his Lives of Scotish Writers.

In the Cotton library I have traced only one copy of the Narrative ascribed to his lordship, and that appears imperfect. It accords however in the main with the abstract given by Mackenzie, as far as it goes; and asserts that Darnley's vengeance was roused against Rizzio, because he had "abused hym in many sortes, and had staied the quene's majestie from giving hym the crowne[9] matremonyall of Scotland." In extenuation of himself he pleads that the personal importunities of the king to be revenged on Rizzio, prevailed with him to enter into stipulations for his services, and considering that "he had a good tyme to labor for certaine of the nobilitye, his brethren, that were banyshed in the realme of Englonde;" he made their recall a preliminary article in the assassination contract, and devoted himself to the perpetration of a murder for which he received a murderer's reward.]

[9] As far as I can judge, says Dr. Robertson, by the grant of the *crown matrimonial*, the husband of the queen acquired a right to assume the title of king, to have his name stamped upon the current coin, and to sign all public instruments together with the queen: in consequence of this, the subjects took an oath of fidelity to him. The rights belonging to the crown matrimonial subsisted only during the continuance of the marriage; but the conspirators against Rizzio bound themselves to procure a grant of it to Darnley during all the days of his life. Hist. of Scotland, vol. i. p. 159.

ALEXANDER CUNINGHAM,

EARL OF GLENCAIRN,

[THE son and heir of William, fourth earl of Glencairn, lord treasurer of Scotland[2], who was taken prisoner at the battle of Solway in 1542, and paid for his ransom £1000. His eldest son Alexander, for his piety and benevolence, says Douglas[3], was called "the good earl;" and according to Crawfurd, was one of the first of the peers of Scotland who concurred in the reformation of the church from popery[4]. Hence, probably, upon the dissolution of religious houses, he obtained a grant of the abbey of Kilwinning, a seat formerly of Benedictine monks, and of which one of his sons came to be titular commendator. He succeeded to the earldom of Glencairn in 1547, sided with the queen dowager of Scotland against the regent James, duke of Chatelherault[5], and died in 1574[6].

Knox, speaking of the cruelties exercised against

[2] See Lodge's Illustrations, vol. i. p. 106.

[3] Peerage, p. 292.

[4] Sibbald observes, that lord Glencairn carried his vengeance against images to an unwarrantable length; and when queen Mary was driven from the throne, he hastened to Holyrood House, attended by his domestics, tore down the altars of the royal chapel in a holy frensy, and broke the images to pieces. Chronicle of Scotish Poetry, vol. iii. p. 74.

[5] Lodge, ut sup. p. 147.

[6] Crawfurd's Peerage, p. 169.

the reformers about the end of the reign of James the fifth, observes, that, notwithstanding this persecution, "the monsters and hypocritis the Gray Frears, day by day came farder in contempt: for not only did the learned espye and detest their abominable hypocrisy, but also men in whome none such graces nor gifts were thought to have been, begun plainlie to paint the same forth to the people, as the ryme made by Alexander, earl of Glencairn, yet alive, can witness." This tart ryme, which Knox has preserved, entitles the writer to a brief notice in the annals of noble authorship. It was reprinted in Sibbald's Chronicle of Scotish Poetry, and commences thus:

"ANE EPISTLE DIRECTED FROM THE HOLY HEREMITE OF ALLAREIT, TO HIS BRETHREN THE GRAYE FREERS.

"I Thomas, hermit of Lareit[7],
Sanct Frances ordour hartely greit;
Beseiking you, with ferme intent,
To be wakryif[8] and diligent:
For thir Lutherans, rissen of new,
Our ordour dayly dois persew.
Thir smaikis[9] do set their haill intent
To read the Inglisch New Testament;

[7] Laureit, or Allereit, says Sibbald, is undoubtedly Loretto, at the east end of Musselburgh, where there formerly was a chapel belonging to the abbacy of Dunfermline. The Hermit of Laureit is mentioned as a person of notoriety by sir David Lindsay, at the close of his Satyre of the three Estaitis:

I will with ane humill spreit
Ga serve the Hermit of Lareit,
And leir him for till flatter.

[8] Watchful. [9] Simpletons.

And sayis, we have thame clein disceypit,
Therefore in hast they mon be stoppit.
Our stait hypocrisie they pryiss,
And us blasphemis on this wyiss:
Sayand that we are heretykes,
And fals loud lying mastiss tykes;
Cummerars [1] and quillers ef Christis kirk,
Sweir swyngeours [2] that will not wirk,
But idelie our living wynnis,
Devouring wolfis into sheepe skinnis;
Hurkland [4] with huidis into our nek,
With Judas mind to jouke [5] and bek;
Seikand Christis people to devoir,
The down-thringers [6] of Goddis gloir;
Professors of hypocrisie,
And doctouris in idolatrie;
Stout fischeiris with the feyndis net,
The upclosers of hevins gett;
Cancart corruptars of the creede,
Hamlock sawers amang gude seede;
To trow in trators that men do tyist,
The hye way kennand them fra Chryist.
Monsters with the beistis marke,
Dogges that never stintes to barke;
Kirkmen that are to Christ unkend,
A sect that Sathanis self has send;
Lurkand in hoils lyke trator toddis,
Maintainers of idolles and false goddis;
Fantastike fuiles, and fenyeit fleichers [7],
To turn fra trueth the verray teachers," &c.]

[1] Babblers and destroyers.
[2] Lazy wenchers.
[4] Crouching.
[5] To bow and curtsey.
[6] Throwers-down.
[7] False flatterers.

JOHN MAITLAND,

LORD MAITLAND OF THIRLSTONE,

CREATED lord Maitland by James the sixth, to whom he had been secretary of state, was famous for his

"Latin Epigrams[2]."

He translated too some verses of James the first, published with the king's works. His majesty, in return, wrote an epitaph for the chancellor, which, in that age of adulation, was no doubt esteemed a peculiar mark of honour. It is printed in Mackenzie's Account of Lord Maitland[3].

[This personage was the second son of sir Richard Maitland, a lord of session, and lord privy seal, but more interestingly known to modern readers, as a cultivator and preserver of Scotish poetry[4]. His son, John Maitland, was born about 1537, received his

[2] Vide Bacon Papers, vol. i. p. 295; and Mackenzie, vol. iii. p. 423.

[3] [Also by Spotswood, Monteith, and Crawfurd.]

[4] See Pinkerton's Ancient Scotish Poems, 1786; Sibbald's Chronicle, 1802; and Irving's Lives of the Scotish Poets, 1804.

education in Scotland, and was sent to France to study the law. On his return, he began to practise as an advocate, and soon became eminently conspicuous. On the 26th of August 1567, his father resigned the privy seal in his favour: but in 1570 he was deprived of that office from his attachment to queen Mary, and it was given to Buchanan. In 1581 he was made a senator of the college of justice; in 1584 secretary of state[5]; and in 1585 lord chancellor[6]. In 1589 he attended James the sixth on his voyage to Norway[7]; and in 1590 was created lord Maitland of Thirlstone[8], and died October 4, 1595[9], of a lan-

[5] Four poems, entitled Visions, in commendation of sir John Maitland, of Thirlstone, knight, "secretaire to the king his majestie," may be seen in Pinkerton's Ancient Scotish Poems, vol. ii.

[6] Pinkerton's list of Scotish Poets, p. cxvii.

[7] Stark's Biog. Scotica, art. John Maitland.

[8] His son, who bore a high character for honour, probity, and discretion, was created viscount Lauderdale, and was honoured with an epitaph by Drummond of Hawthornden. Crawfurd, p. 253.

[9] The 4th of October 1595, sir Johne Maitland deceasit, being chansler, and quha had bein chansler sen the parliament haldin at Linlithgow in Dec. 1585. Birrel's Diary, p. 35.

The following royal epitaph by king James the sixth, upon chancellor *Maitland*, appears to have been placed in the aisle of Haddington church, when Monteith published his Theatre of Mortality in 1713.

"Thou passenger, who spy'st with gazeing eyes
This sad trophie of death's triumphing dart;
Consider, when this outward tomb thou sees,
How rare a man leaves here his earthly pairt:

guishing disorder, says Dr. Birch, from having incurred the king's displeasure, in consequence of espousing the queen's plan to remove prince Henry from the government of the earl of Mar[2].

The chancellor bears a high character both for talents and integrity among all historians. Archbishop Spotswood[3] describes him as a person of rare parts, and of a deep wit, learned, full of courage, and most faithful to his king; Crawfurd applauds his wisdom and fidelity; Mr. Irving records him as a man of amiable character, and possessed of eminent endowments[4]; and Mr. Pinkerton stiles him the Burleigh of Scotland.

Besides the Latin epigrams mentioned by lord Orford, which are to be found in Delitiæ Poetarum Scotorum, bishop Montague has ascribed to lord Thirlstone a Latin version of king James's owne sonnet[5]; and Mr. Pinkerton introduced to general notice his

---

His wisdome and his uprightness of heart,
His piety, his practice in our state,
His pregnant wit, well vers'd in every airt,
While equals all were ever at debate.
Thou justly hath his death brought forth of late
A heavy grief to prince and subjects all,
Who virtue love, and vice do truly hate,
Though vicious men be joyful at his fall;
But for himself most happy doth he die,
Though for his prince he most unhappy be."

[2] Life of Henry, Prince of Wales, p. 13.
[3] History of the Church of Scotland, p. 412.
[4] Lives, ut sup. vol. ii. p. 150.
[5] Vide vol. i. p. 124 of this work.

lordship's satire in the Scotish language "aganist sklanderous toungis" (anno 1572), with "ane admonitioun" to the regent Mar[7]. From the former of these the following specimen is taken, and it combines, as Pinkerton has observed, great strength and profound sense[8].

As furious fluds with gritter force ay flowis,
And starker[9] stevin, quhene stoppit ar the stremis,
And gorgit waters ever gritter growis,
And forcit fyres with gritter gleids[4] out glemis:
And ay moir bricht and burning is the beymis
Of Phebus' face, that fastast ar reflexit:
So gude renoun, quhilk railars 'rage repremis[3],
Advansis moir the moir invyars vex it.

Do quhat ye dow[4], detrattours ay will deme[5] yow,
Quhair crafte is to calumpniat but[6] caus:
Bakbytars ay be brutis[7] will blaspheme yow,
Althoch the contrair all the countrie knais.
And, walde ye ward[8] yow upe betwene twa wais,
Yit so ye sall not frome thair sayings save you:
Bot, gif thai see ye sussie[9] of thair sais,
Blasone thai will, how ever ye behave yow.

Gif ye be secreit, sad, and solitair,
Peirtlie thai speik that privalie ye play:
And gif in publick places ye repair,
Ye seke to se and to be sene, thai say.

[7] Ancient Scotish Poems, vol. i.
[8] Notes to A. S. P. vol. ii. p. 420.
[9] Louder sound. [4] Fires. [3] Qu. reproves?
[4] Can. [5] Condemn. [6] Without.
[7] By reports. [8] Guard. [9] Mindful.

War ye a sainct, thai suld suspect yow ay:
Be ye humane, our [8] humill thai will hald yow:
Gif ye beir strange, thai yow esteme owr stay:
And trows it is ye, or els sum hes it tald you.

Gif ye be blythe, your lychtnes thai will lak [9]:
Gif ye be grave, your gravité is clekit [1]:
Gif ye lyk mask and mirthe, or mirrie-mak,
Thai sweir ye feill ane string, and bowns [2] to brek it.
Gif ye be seik, sum slychtis ar suspectit,
And all your sairris [4] callet secreit sunyeis [5].
Claiths thai dispyte, and be ye daylie deckit,
'Persave, thai say, the papingo that pruinyeis [6].'

Gif ye be wyis and well in vertew versit;
Cunning, thai call, uncumlie for your kynd,
And say it is bot slychtis ye have feirsit
To clok the crafte, quhairto ye ar inclynd.
Gif ye be meik, yit thai mistak your mind,
And swer ye are far schrewdar nor ye seme:
Sua do your best, thus sall ye be defynd;
And all your deidis sall detractours deme.]

[8] Over humble. [9] Traduce. [1] Hatched up.

[2] Make ready. See Glossary to the Romance of Sir Tristrem; so ably edited by the most fascinating of modern poets, Mr. Walter Scott.

[4] Maladies. [5] Excuses.

[6] Behold, they say, the parrot that prunes, or prinks his feathers.

ROBERT SEMPLE,

FOURTH LORD SEMPLE,

[WHO succeeded his grandfather in 1571, was a man of good parts[2], and continued to profess the Roman Catholic religion after the reformation, but with a spirit of moderation and candour that enabled him to retain the good opinion of James the sixth, who sent him ambassador extraordinary to Spain in 1596, where he acquitted himself with honour. He died on the 25th of March 1611, apparently at an advanced age.

His claims to a peerage, and to a place in these volumes, are stated at some length by Mr. Sibbald[3], who thinks it probable, as Mr. Campbell had done, that the play of "Philotus" was his performance[4]. To this Robert Semple he also ascribes two smaller

[2] Crawfurd informs us that he was taken under the immediate care and tuition of the regent Morton, whose principles in politics he was far from adopting, being always a most devoted servant of the crown; and though attached to that religion which does not dispose men to be the quietest subjects, yet he never intermeddled with any factious combination. Peerage of Scotland, p. 442.

[3] Chronicle of Scotish Poetry, vol. iii. p. 397.

[4] Dempster has blazoned some Semple, a writer of amatory verses, with "claro nomine poeta;" but it must be confessed that Mr. Irving disallows the pretensions set up for lord Semple in Sibbald's Chronicle. See Lives of Scot. Poets, vol. ii. p. 141.

poems in his Chronicle, which had been given to Semple in Ramsay's Evergreen; and in the Bannatyne collection. The following stanzas have been drawn from a comparison of both copies.

" THE FLEMINGE BERGE [5].

" I haif a littil Fleming berge
Of cleanly wark, and scho is wicht;
Quhat pylot takes my schip in charge,
Maun hald her clynly, trim, and ticht:
Se that hir hatches be handlit richt,
With steirburd, laburd, luf and lie:
Sho will sail all the winter nicht,
And nevir tak a telyevie [6].

" With even keil afore the wind
Scho is richt fairdy [7] with a sail,
But at a lufe scho lyis behind.
Gar heis her quhile her howbands skail [8];
Draw weil the takle to her tail,
Scho will not miss to lay the mast;
To pump as oft as ye may sail,
Yeill nevir hald her watter-fast.

" A fair vessell abune the watter,
And is but laitly reikit [9] too,
Quhairto till deave [1] ye with tume [2] clatter,
Are nane sic in the flot [4] as scho:

[5] Ramsay dilates the title thus: " On a bonny Vessel called the Fleming Bark, belonging to Edinburgh."
[6] Gust of passion.
[7] Clever and tight.
[8] Separate, scatter.
[9] Rigged. [1] Deafen. [2] Empty noise. [4] Qu. fleet?

Plum weil the grund, quhat eir ye do,
  Hail on the foresheit and the blind
Scho will tak in at cap and ko,
  Without scho balast be behind.

" For anker-hald nane can be fund;
  I pray you cast the leid-lyne out,
And gif ye cannot get the grund;
  Steir be the compass, and keep her out
Syne travers still, and lay about,
  And gar her top twiche wind and waw[6],
Quhair anker dryves, there is na dout,
  Thir tripand tyddes may tyne[7] us a.

" Now is my pretty pinneys ready,
  Abydand on sum merchand block;
But be scho empty, bi our lady,
  Scho will be kitle[8] of her dok,
Scho will ressaif na landwart jok,
  Thocht he wald fraught her for a crown:—
Thus fair ye weil, says gude John Cok,
  Ane noble selyour in this town."

To the pen of Robert Semple have been attributed The Regentis Tragedie[9], 1570:—The Bischoppis Lyfe and Testament, 1571:—Lord Methvenis Tragedie, 1572:—The Sege of the Castel of Edinburgh, 1573[2], all in nine-line stanzas[3]. An Epitaph on Habbie Simson, the piper of Kilbarchan, by the younger Robert, was printed in Watson's Collection, 1709.]

[6] Wave. [7] Lose. [8] Ticklish.
[9] Herbert's Typographical Antiquities, p. 1492.
[2] Campbell's History of Scotish Poetry, vol. i. p. 346.
[3] Reprinted in Scotish Poems of the xvith Century, vol. ii.

WILLIAM DOUGLAS,

EARL OF ANGUS,

[THE eldest son of William, the ninth earl, was made the king's lieutenant, says Douglas[a], to suppress an insurrection, which he managed with such conduct and dexterity as to satisfy all parties. Yet having made public profession of the Roman Catholic religion, he never was employed as a politician afterwards; but retired to France, died a religieux, and was buried in the church of St. Germains under a magnificent monument, anno 1616. He was a man of great learning and knowledge, adds the same genealogist, and particularly well versed in the antiquities of our country, upon which he wrote several treatises. The only transmitted memorial of his lordship's antiquarian research, is said to be

"A Chronicle of the House of Douglas."]

[a] Peerage of Scotland, p. 194.

ANNE DOUGLAS,

COUNTESS OF ARGYLE.

[THIS lady was the daughter of William, earl of Morton, and the first wife of Archibald, seventh earl of Argyle, who distinguished himself at the battle of Glenlivet[2] in 1594, and in quelling some subsequent insurrections in North Britain. He died at London in 1638[3]; and this his first countess must have deceased some time before, as the earl had issue by his second wife.

Lord Orford introduced this countess into his Appendix[4], for having collected and published in Spanish a set of sentences from the works of St. Augustine, of which he appears to have possessed an unique copy, with the following title:

"El Alma del incomparabil Sacada del Cuerpo de fus Confessiones, colegida por la illustrissima Senora Dona Anna, Condesse de Argyl, dirigida a la serenissima Senora Dona Isabel Clara Eugenia, Infanta d'Espagna. En Ambres por Geraldo Wolschaten."]

[2] See the Battle of Balrinnes, in Scotish Poems of the xvith Century, printed as the Battle of Glenlivet in 1681.

"After great Argylles hoste
Some horssmen tuik the chess,
Quha turned their backes for all thair bost,
Contrair the fooles say."

[3] Crawfurd's Peerage, p. 19.

[4] See his Works, vol. i. p. 542.

HENRY CARY,

FIRST VISCOUNT FALKLAND.

Scotland and England have each pretensions to this conspicuous line, of which four successively were authors. England gave them origin; Scotland, their title. Henry is said by the Scotch Peerage to have been made comptroller of the household and a peer by king James, for being the first who carried him the news of the death of queen Elizabeth; but that is a blunder[2]: Robert Cary, earl of Monmouth[3], was that messenger. Lord Falkland was master of the jewel-office to Elizabeth, and was made knight of the Bath at the creation of prince Henry, and lord deputy of Ireland, from which he was removed with disgrace, by the intrigues of the papists; yet his honour was afterwards entirely vindicated[4]. He is remarkable for an invention to prevent his name being counterfeited, by artfully concealing in it the successive year of his age, and, by that means, detecting

[2] [It is the blunder of Douglas, but not of Crawfurd. See the Peerage of the latter, p. 152.]

[3] [See his article in vol. ii. p. 304.]

[4] Biogr. vol. ii.

a man who had not observed so nice a particularity[5]. He had an excellent character, and is said to have written many things, which never were published, except

"The History of the most unfortunate Prince, King Edward II.; with choice political Observations on him and his unhappy Favourites, Gaveston and Spencer[6]," &c.
Found among his papers, and printed in 1680, folio and 8vo.

"A Letter to James the First[7]."

"An Epitaph (not bad) on Elizabeth, Countess of Huntingdon[8]."

[5] Lloyd's State Worthies, p. 938. Fuller in Hertfordshire, p. 23. This little circumstance was thought not unworthy of repetition, at a time when the unsuspecting carelessness of a great prelate in this particular had involved him in so much trouble: a trouble, however, to which we owe a beautiful picture of the most virtuous mind and admirable abilities, triumphing over the imposture of others, and the infirmities of his own great age. See the Bishop of Winchester's Letter to Mr. Chevalier.

[6] ["Containing several rare passages of those times, not found in other historians. Found among the papers of, and *supposed* to be writ, by the right hon. Henry, viscount Faulkland, sometime lord deputy of Ireland." Wood says this was published when the press was open for all books that could make any thing against the then government, with a preface to the reader by sir James Harrington. Ath. Oxon.]

[7] Biogr. vol. ii. p. 1182.

[8] Memorials and Characters of eminent and worthy Persons, folio, 1741; in the Appendix, p. 15.

[This lord was the son and heir of sir Edward Cary, of Aldenham, Herts[9]. During his stay at the university of Oxford, says the preface-writer to his history, his chamber was the rendezvous of all the eminent wits, divines, philosophers, lawyers, historians, and politicians of the time. He was a person of great gallantry, the ornament and support of his country, which he served with no less faithfulness and prudence abroad, than honour and justice at home; and being recalled to England, lived honourably here, till by an unfortunate accident he broke his leg in Theobalds Park, of which soon after he died, in the month of September 1633.

Dr. Leland gives the following report of him as deputy of Ireland[a]: "Lord Falkland seems to have been more distinguished by his rectitude than abilities. In a government which required vigour and austerity, he was indolent and gentle; courting rather than terrifying the factious. He was harassed by the intrigues and clamours of the king's ministers, whom he could not always gratify to the full extent of their desires. His actions were severely maligned at the court of England; his administration of consequence was cautious and embarrassed[3]." Clarendon adds the information, that lord Falkland, instead of enriching

[9] Crawfurd's Peerage, p. 152.

[a] Hayman addressed a few verses to him in his Quodlibets, which hint at some expedition of lord Falkland's to Newfoundland.

[3] History of Ireland, vol. iii. p. 2.

himself by his great places, wasted a full fortune at court, in those offices and employments by which other men use to obtain a greater[4].

His lordship's monumental tribute, so negatively praised by lord Orford, runs thus:

" UPON THE EXCELLENT COUNTESS OF HUNTINGDON, WHO WAS INTERRED IN THE CHURCH OF ASHBY DE LA ZOUCH, LEICESTERSHIRE, FEB. 9, 1633[5].

" The chief perfections of both sexes join'd,
With neither's vice or vanity combin'd:
Of this our age, the wonder, love, and care,
Th' example of the following, and despair.
Such beauty, that from all hearts love must flow,
Such majesty, that none durst tell her so:
A wisdom of so large and potent sway,
Rome's senate might have wish'd, her conclave may;
Which did to earthy thoughts so seldom bow,
Alive she scarce was less in heaven than now.
So void of the least pride, to her alone
These radiant excellencies seem'd unknown,
Such once there *was*;—but let thy grief appear—
Reader, there *is* not:—Huntingdon lies here!
" By him, who says what he saw,
" FALKLAND."

The letter mentioned by lord Orford appears to have been a petition to the king for the release of his son Lucius, who for some error or indiscretion, it has been

[4] History of Rebellion, vol. ii. p. 353.

[5] Her ladyship's posthumous elogy may be seen in Wilford's Memorials, taken from her Funeral Sermon.

said[6], but in reality for challenging sir Francis Willoughby, had been thrown into the Fleet. It occurs in Harl. MSS. 3638, 4889, and 5877, and was printed in the Cabala. In the Harl. MS. 1581, there are four original letters from lord Falkland to the duke of Buckingham. In one of them dated from Dublin, Nov. 1623, he laments his error in having hastily filled up the place of a puisne judge in the king's bench, which he found on examination was excepted in his patent; and therefore entreats the duke to become his mediator with the king to procure pardon for this act of misprision. The letter thus concludes: "Yf his majesty wilbe gratiously pleased to pardon me, and graunte his letter to confirme my choice (which cannot be equalled in this kingedome) and forbeare by disannulling my acte to disgrace me, which would make me despicable in the eyes of his people; I will never be guilty of the like. To confess, repent, and amend, is all that can be required of a synner. With his majesty I knowe there is mercy, and with you I doe presume there is favor to sollicite it, for him that is his majestye's loyal subject, and your grace's faythfull and humble servant,

"H. FALKLAND."]

[6] Biog. Brit. vol. iii. p. 291, last edit.

THOMAS HAMILTON,

FIRST EARL OF HADDINGTON,

THE founder of a new branch of that illustrious house, raised himself to great eminence, and to the first posts in his country, by his abilities as a lawyer and a statesman.

He composed

"Practics; or, Cases adjudged in the Court of Session."

And he made very copious collections concerning Scotish antiquities. These works are in manuscript, and much esteemed [2].

[This truly eminent man is stated by Crawfurd to have descended from the family of Innerwick, and to have been the son of Thomas Hamilton, of Priestfield [3].

[2] In the first edition I had, by mistake, inserted the famous NAPIER, and prepared a larger account of his work, but am obliged to omit him on finding that his son, not he, was the first peer of the family. [The celebrated inventor of the logarithms seems to have paid some attention to the study of poetry. In his treatise on the Revelations he versified certain notable prophecies out of the books of Sibylla, and prefaced his work with a metrical address to Antichrist. See Irving's Lives of Scotish Poets, vol. ii. p. 102; and a Memoir of Napier of Merchiston in the Scots Magazine for 1802.]

[3] Peerage, p. 181.

Being bred to the law, he made a rapid and respectable progress, which was thus traced by the late lord Hailes[4], as has been obligingly pointed out to me by Mr. Chalmers.—In 1587 he was admitted an advocate; in 1592 he was made an ordinary lord of session; in 1595[5] king's advocate, and one of the Octavians[6]; in 1612 lord register, secretary of state, and king's advocate for life; in 1613 he was created lord Binning and Byres; in 1616 lord president of the court of session; in 1619 earl of Melross; in 1627 earl of Haddington and lord privy-seal, which office he held till the time of his death, May 29, 1637.

Lord Hailes farther evidences that he drew up

"Decisions of the Court of Session, from 1592 to July 1624;"

a MS. in the library of the faculty of advocates[7].

His "Manuscript Collection of Charters," adds lord Hailes, is well known.—Of this collection, said the late William Robertson, esq. in his Index to the Records, "There is in the advocates' library, a large MS. folio volume, consisting of several MSS. which in a blank leaf bears the following words: 'A Col-

[4] In his Catalogue of the Lords of Session.

[5] In 1608 he married lady Elizabeth Ratcliffe, and Ben Jonson composed a masque in honour of the nuptials.

[6] The Octavians formed a junto of eight, who were intrusted with the government under James the sixth; and constituted what we now call *a cabinet*.

[7] From this very curious library I had the prospect of literary aidance, by favour of its most distinguished member, Walter Scott, esq. could the present publication have admitted of farther delay.

'lection of Charters, Evidents, and Antiquities, col-'lected by E. Haddington:' and it has always been regarded as a collection made by Thomas, the first earl of Haddington."

Robertson supposes what is probable in itself, says Mr. Chalmers, that the *missing* records came into the hands of lord Haddington in 1612, when he became lord register; and that from the records he made those collections, which, considering how many of the charters of Scotland have since been lost, may now be deemed invaluable.]

WILLIAM ALEXANDER,

EARL OF STIRLING,

WAS a very celebrated poet, and greatly superior to the style of his age. His works are printed in folio; the chief of which are four tragedies in alternate rhyme. The first grant of Nova Scotia was made to this lord.

[William Alexander was born at Menstrie in 1580, and after having received a liberal education, travelled with the duke of Argyle as his tutor and governor. On his return he seems to have sought a rural retirement in Scotland, where he finished his "Aurora," a poetical display of an ill-requited passion, which distance from the object of his attachment he assures us could not remove. After being disappointed of his mistress, he is reported to have married another person; as did his friend Drummond, a poet of taste and feeling superior to his own. Removing with the court of James to London, he was made a gentleman of the privy-chamber to prince Henry, and applied himself to the study of the ancient Greek and Roman tragedies, which he successfully imitated. In 1613 the king appointed him master of the requests, and conferred upon him the honour of knighthood. He

now appeared in the character of a statesman as well as a poet. He projected the settlement of a colony at Nova Scotia, to be carried on at the expense of himself and of such adventurers as would engage in the undertaking. King James gave him a grant of that country in 1621, and intended to have created an order of baronets for encouraging so grand a work, but died before this was put in execution. His son and successor Charles the first, so warmly patronized the scheme, that soon after his accession he appointed sir William Alexander lieutenant of Nova Scotia; though the enterprise was inveighed against by many. The king however still continued his favour to sir William; appointed him principal secretary of state for Scotland in 1626, which office he held till his death; constituted him keeper of the signet, made him a commissioner of the exchequer, created him a peer of that kingdom in 1630, by the title of viscount Canada[2], and in 1633 made him earl of Stirling. His lordship died in 1640.

The earl of Stirling's productions appeared in the following order:

"The Tragedy of Darius." Edin. 1603, 4to.

"The Tragedy of Crœsus, with Darius. A Parænesis to the Prince[3]:" and

[2] Balfour's MS. Annals, 1633, apud Cant's History of the Magistrates of Perth, p. 117.

[3] This piece was addressed to prince Henry, who dying before its publication, it was afterwards inscribed to Charles the first. It contains many excellent admonitions, and teaches that the happiness of a prince depends on the choice of worthy,

" Aurora: containing the first Fancies of the Author's Youth[4]." London, 1604, 4to.

" Crœsus, Darius, with the Alexandræan Tragedy and Julius Cæsar." Lond. 1607, 4to.

" An Elegie on the Death of Prince Henrie." Edin. 1612, 4to.

This rare publication includes an address " To his Majestie," and " A short Viewe of the State of Man[5]."

" Doomes-day; or the great Day of the Lord's Judgement." Edin. 1614, 4to.

" The Monarchicke Tragedies, third edition." 1616, small 8vo.

disinterested, and public-spirited counsellors. It explains in what manner the lives of eminent men are to be studied to the greatest advantage; exposes the characters of vicious kings; displays the glory of martial achievements; and requires, if the prince should ever make a military expedition, that the author may mix among his armed bands,

" An interested witnesse in the field,
And be his Homer when the warres do end."

Mr. Pinkerton, who is no milky critic, pronounces the Parænesis of sir William Alexander " a noble poem." List of Scotish Poets, p. cxxii.

[4] In this volume are two short pieces not reprinted. They bear the titles of " Some Verses written to his Majestie by the Authour at the Time of his Majesties first Entrie into England;" and " Some Verses written shortly thereafter by reason of an Inundation of Doven, a Water neere unto the Author's House, whereupon his Majestie was sometimes wont to hawke."

[5] I am obliged for this report to the kindness of Mr. David Irving, the erudite biographer of the Scotish poets, who consulted the only known copy of this tract, in the university library, Edinburgh.

" A Supplement of a Defect in the third Part of Sidney's Arcadia." Dublin, 1621, fol.

" An Encouragement to Colonies." Lond. 1625, 4to.

" A Map and Description of New England, with a Discourse of Plantation and the Colonies," &c. Lond. 1630, 4to.

" Recreations with the Muses;" containing his Tragedies, his Parænesis, and Doomesday; with Jonathan, an unfinished poem. Lond. 1637, fol.[6].

" The first two Books of Doomes-day," 1720, 8vo. Edited by A. Johnstoun; who says, that Addison had read the author's whole works with the greatest satisfaction; and had remarked, that " the beauties in our ancient English poets were too slightly passed over by modern writers, who out of a peculiar singularity had rather take pains to find fault than endeavour to excel."

Sir William Alexander has sonnets prefixed to Drayton's Heroical Epistles; to Quin's Elegiac Poem on Bernard Stuart, lord Aubigni; to Abernethy's Christian and heavenly Treatise, containing Physick for the Soule; and several are interspersed among the works of Drummond, as are a few of his letters.

Two pieces in Ramsay's Evergreen, entitled the Comparison and the Solsequium, are ascribed to the earl of Stirling by lord Hailes[7].

[6] Oldys and Pinkerton mention an edition of lord Stirling's Recreations in 1727, but this has not been seen by the present annotator.

[7] See Preface to the Bannatyne Poems.

From his juvenile publication, the "Aurora[8]," which has had no re-impression[9], two specimens shall be given. It may be observed, however, that his sententious tragedies display a more masculine style[a]: but many of the speeches are obviously borrowed from

[8] Some of the sonnets in this collection appear to have been composed when the author was abroad. Oldys affirms this, and adds, that he completed the work on his return, at a rural retreat in Scotland. MS. notes on Langbaine, in Brit. Mus.

[9] The Aurora and Parænesis of lord Stirling (says the candid editor of Mundell's British Poets) are almost classical performances, and well merit republication. The former of these consists of "Sonnets and Songs;" but the songs, like some in Drummond, are lengthened out to irregular odes.

[a] John Dunbar, Arthur Johnston, and Andrew Ramsay, have lauded the earl of Stirling in their Latin poetry. Daniel has complimented him before the edition of his Philotas in 1605; Davies of Hereford has done the same in his Scourge of Folly and Wit's Bedlam; Hayman addressed two plaudits to him in his Quodlibets; Habington commended his "Tragick Raptures and Doomes-day" in Castara; Drayton gave him affectionate praise in his Epistle to Henry Reynolds, esquire; and Lithgow, at the end of his very rare tract called the Pilgrime's Farewell, printed the following leave-taking address to him and his poetic compatriots.

Amongst these long goodnights, farewell! yee poets deare,
Grave MENSTRIE, true Castalian fire, quicke Drummond in
his spheare.
Brave Murray, ah! is dead; Aiton supplies his place,
And Alen's high Pernassian veine rare poems doth embrace.
There's manie moe well knowne, whome I cannot explaine,
And Gordon, Semple, Maxwell too, have the Pernassian veine;
And yee colledgians all, the fruites of learning gave,
To you I consecrate my love, enstalde amongst the lave.

Seneca, and others. King James is said to have called him, and with propriety, "his philosophical poet[3]."

SON. 27.

The thoughts of those I cannot but disprove
  Who, basely lost, their thraldome must bemone:
  I scorne to yeeld my selfe to such a one
Whose birth and vertue is not worth my love.
No;—since it is my fortune to be thrall,
  I must be fettred with a golden band;
  And, if I die, I 'll die by Hector's hand,—
So may the victor's fame excuse my fall.
And if by any meanes I must be blind,
  Then it shall be by gazing on the sunne:
  Oft by those meanes the greatest have been wonne,
Who must like best of such a generous mind.
  At least, by this, I have allow'd of fame
  Much honour, if I winne; if lose, no shame.

SON. 63.

Oft have I heard, which now I must deny,
  That nought can last if that it be extreame;
  Times dayly change, and we likewise in them;
Things out of sight do straight forgotten die!—
There is no thing more vehement then love,
  And yet I burne, and burne still with one flame;
  Times oft have chang'd, yet I remaine the same;
Nought from my mind her image can remove.

[3] His lordship was also an elaborate reviser of his own works, as will be seen by a comparison of the folio with the preceding editions; and Mr. Chalmers has remarked, that he must be allowed to have sentiments that sparkle, though no "words that burn." Apology for the Believers, &c. p. 420.

The greatnesse of my love aspires to ruth,
Time vowes to crowne my constancie in th' end,
And absence doth my fancies but extend:
Thus I perceive the poet spake the truth—
That who to see strange countries were inclin'd,
Might change the aire, but never change the mind.

The following stanzas are taken from his Parænesis:

O! heavenly knowledge, which the best sort loves,
Life of the soule, reformer of the will,
Cleare light, which from the mind each cloud removes;
Pure spring of vertue, physick for each ill,
Which in prosperity a bridle proves,
And in adversity a pillar still;
Of thee the more men get, the more they crave,
And think the more they get, the lesse they have.

But if that knowledge be requir'd of all,
What should they do this treasure to obtaine;
Whom in a throne time travels to enstall,
Where they by it of all things must ordaine!
If it make them who by their birth were thrall,
As little kings, whilst o'er themselves they raigne,
Then it must make, when it has throwly grac'd them,
Kings more than kings, and like to Him who plac'd them.

This is a grief which all the world bemones,
When those lack judgement who are born to judge,
And like to painted tombes or guilded stones,
To troubled soules cannot afford refuge.
Kings are their kingdomes hearts, which tainted once,
The bodies straight corrupt in which they lodge:
And those, by whose example many fall,
Are guilty of the murther of them all.]

LUCIUS CARY,

SECOND VISCOUNT FALKLAND.

THERE never was a stronger instance of what the magic of words, and the art of an historian can effect, than in the character of this lord, who seems to have been a virtuous, well-meaning man, with a moderate understanding[2]; who got knocked on the head early in the civil war, because it boded ill: and yet, by the happy solemnity of my lord Clarendon's diction, lord Falkland is the favourite personage of that noble work[3]. We admire the pious Æneas, who, with all his unjust and usurping pretensions, we are taught to believe was the sent of Heaven; but it is the amiable Pallas we regret, though

[2] See his Speeches, which by no means show great parts. [Lloyd records that his usual saying was—"I pity unlearned gentlemen in a rainy day."]

[3] [Lord Clarendon reports with the glowing ardour of genuine admiration, "He was a person of such prodigious parts of learning and knowledge, of that inimitable sweetness and delight in conversation, of so flowing and obliging a humanity and goodness to mankind, and of that primitive simplicity and integrity of life, that if there were no other brand upon this odious and accursed civil war than that single loss, it must be most infamous and execrable to all posterity." Hist. of Rebellion, vol. ii. p. 350.]

he was killed before he had performed any action of consequence[4].

That lord Falkland was a weak man, to me appears indubitable. We are told he acted with Hampden and the patriots, till he grew better informed what was law[5]. It is certain that the ingenious Mr. Hume has shown that both king James and king Charles acted upon precedents of prerogative which they found established.—Yet will this neither justify them nor lord Falkland. If it would: whatever tyranny is established by law, it ought to be sacred and perpetual. Those patriots did not attack king Charles so much for violation of the law, as to oblige him to submit to the amendment of it; and I must repeat, that it was great weakness to oppose a prince for breaking the law, and yet scruple to oppose him when he obstructed the correction of it. My lord Falkland

[4] [Lord Orford seems to have drawn this allusion from a trial of the Sortes Virgilianæ, said to have been made by Charles the first and lord Falkland: the king having opened the Æneid at Dido's imprecations against Æneas; and the peer, at Evander's deploration for the untimely loss of his son Pallas.]

[5] It is evident from his speech against the judges, that this could not be entirely the case; for he there asserts, that those men had not only acted contrary to ancient laws and customs, but even to some made in that very reign.

was a sincere Protestant: would he have taken up arms against Henry the eighth for adding new nonsense to established popery, and would he not have fought to obtain the reformation?—Again: when he abandoned Hampden and that party, because he mistrusted the extent of their designs, did it justify his going over to the king? With what—I will not say, conscience—but with what reason could he, who had been so sensible of grievances [6], lend his hand to restore the authority from whence those grievances flowed? Did the usurpation of Cromwell prove that Laud had been a meek pastor? If Hampden and Pym were bad men and ambitious, could not lord Falkland have done more service to the state by remaining with them, and checking their attempts, and moderating their councils, than by offering his sword and abilities to the king? His lordship had felt the tyranny; did not he know, that, if authorised by victory, neither the king's temper nor government were likely to become more gentle? Did he think that loss of liberty or loss of property are not evils, but when the law of the land allows them to be so? Not to descant too long; it is evident to me that this lord had much debility of mind,

[6] See his Speech against the Bishops.

and a kind of superstitious scruples, that might flow from an excellent heart, but by no means from a solid understanding. His refusing to entertain spies or to open letters, when secretary of state, were the punctilios of the former, not of the latter; and his putting on a clean shirt to be killed in, is no proof of sense either in his lordship, or in the historian [7] who thought it worth relating. Falkland's signing the declaration, that he did not believe the king intended to make war on the parliament, and at the same time subscribing to levy twenty horse for his majesty's service, comes under a description, which, for the sake of the rest of his character, I am willing to call great infatuation [8]. He wrote

[7] Whitlocke.

[8] [Though there is justness as well as acuteness, says Dr. Kippis, in some of these observations, we cannot help thinking that Mr. W. has carried his prejudices against lord Falkland to too great a height. Unless his lordship's abilities, as well as virtues, had been eminent in a very considerable degree, it is scarcely possible that he should have been spoken of in such high terms by those who had the best opportunities of knowing what were his real qualifications. From whom are we to learn the characters of men, but from such of their contemporaries as had the nearest access to them, and saw into every part of their conduct? Such persons may, indeed, be somewhat misled by admiration and affection; but the uniform testimony, in any man's favour, of the age in which he lives, cannot be grossly mistaken. Biog. Brit. vol. iii. p. 299.]

"A Speech on ill Counsellors about the King," 1640.

"A Speech against the Lord Keeper Finch and the Judges."

"A Speech against the Bishops, February 9, 1640[9]."

"A Draught of a Speech concerning Episcopacy,"
found among his papers, printed at Oxford, 1644.

"A Discourse concerning Episcopacy[a]."

"A Discourse of the Infallibility of the Church of Rome." 1645.
One George Holland, a popish priest, replying to this, his lordship published the following answer:

"A View of some Exceptions made against the Discourse of the Infallibility of the Church of Rome." 1646.

"A Letter to Mr. F. M. anno 1636:"
printed at the end of Mr. Charles Gataker's[3]

[9] [Wood mentions a "Speech concerning Uniformity."]

[a] [Suckling says of lord Falkland in his Session of the Poets,
"He was of late so gone with divinity,
That he had almost forgot his poetry:
Though to say the truth, and Apollo did know it,
He might have been both his priest and his poet."
Dryden's Miscell. vol. ii. p. 89.]

[3] [See an account of Gataker in Wood, who says that lord

Answer to five captious Questions, propounded by a Factor for the Papacy, by parallel Questions and positive Resolutions[4]. Lond. 1673, 4to.

" A Letter to Dr. Beale, Master of St. John's College, Cambridge[5]."

He is said to have assisted Chillingworth in his book, called The Religion of Protestants[6]: and he wrote a copy of verses on the death of Ben Jonson, published in the collection called " Jonsonus Virbius[7]."

[Lord Falkland's is the longest poem in this collection of elegiac verses to the memory of the learned bricklayer. It is entitled " An Eglogue on the Death of Ben Jonson, betweene Melybæus and Hylas;" and has more of the bathos than pathos of poesy, as the following extract may evince:

Falkland made him his chaplain, from a respect for his ingenuity and learning. Ath. Oxon. vol. ii. p. 669.]

[4] [Wood calls F. M. " the factor for the papacy," but does not tell his name. Athenæ, ut sup.]

[5] Biogr. vol. ii. p. 1182.

[6] Ib. p. 1186. [Wood reports it as the current opinion of the university of Oxford, that Chillingworth and Falkland had such extraordinary clear reason, that if the great Turk or devil were to be converted, they were able to do it. Athen. Oxon. vol. ii. col. 42.]

[7] [" Or the Memorie of Ben Jonson revived by the Friends of the Muses." Lond. 1638. 4to.]

——" Jonson dead! no pen should plead excuse:
For elegies, howle all who cannot sing,
For tombes bring turfe, who cannot marble bring;
Let all their forces mix, joyne verse to rime,
To save his fame from that invader, Time;
Whose power, though his alone may well restraine,
Yet to so wisht an end, no care is vaine;
And Time, like what our brookes act in our sight,
Oft sinks the weightie, and upholds the light.
I am by nature form'd, by woes made dull,
My head is emptier than my heart is full:
Griefe doth my braine impaire, as teares supply,
Which makes my face so moist, my pen so dry.
Nor should this work proceed from woods and downes,
But from the academies, courts, and townes;
Let Digby, Carew, Killigrew, and Maine,
Godolphin, Waller [8],—that inspired traine,
Or whose rare pen, beside, deserves the grace,
Or of an equall, or a neighbouring place,
Answer thy wish, for none so fit appeares
To raise his tombe, as who are left his heires:
Yet for this cause no labour need be spent,
Writing his workes, he built his monument."

In " Lachrymæ Musarum," on the death of Henry, lord Hastings, son of Ferdinando, earl of Huntingdon, 1650, there is a metrical tribute by lord Falkland, which has the only merit of being the

[8] Waller addressed a copy of verses to lord Falkland on his departure to Scotland with the earl of Holland, to oppose an expected irruption of the northern borderers; and Cowley congratulated him on his safe return. Ben Jonson had also celebrated him in his Underwoods.

shortest in the collection. His lordship likewise prefixed a copy of commendatory verses to Sandys' "Christ's Passion," 1640, a well-known version from the *Christus Patiens* of Grotius.

In a copy of the above book which had belonged to John Verney, lord Falkland is described in a MS. note, as "little in person and of no great strength, his hair blackish and flaggy, and his eye black and quick." He was slain with other noble royalists at the battle of Newbury, in Berkshire, Sept. 20, 1643, aged thirty-three. In the preceding year was printed

"Lord Falkland's Letter concerning the late Conflict before Worcester, with the State of his Majesties Armie at Shrewsbury, and his Majesties Speech to the Gentry of Salop." 4to. With the earl of Manchester's reply[9] to his son Walter Montague, on quitting Protestantism, was published "A second Answere by Lord Faulkland," in 1641.

"A Speech made at the House of Commons concerning Episcopacy. By the Lord Viscount Faulkeland," was printed in 1641, 4to. and may afford a short extract.

"Since all great mutations in government are dangerous, even where what is introduc'd by that mutation is such as would have beene very profitable upon a primary foundation; and since the greatest danger of mutations is, that all the dangers and inconveniences they may bring are not to bee foreseene; and since no wise man will undergoe great danger but for

[9] See vol. ii. p. 330.

great necessity; my opinion is, that wee should not roote up this ancient tree [of episcopacy], as dead as it appears, till wee have tried whether by this or the like lopping of the branches, the sappe which was unable to feed the whole, may not serve to make what is left both grow and flourish. And certainly, if wee may at once take away both the inconveniences of bishops and the inconvenience of no bishops, that is of an universall mutation, this course can onely be opposed by those who love mutation for mutation's sake."

Lord Falkland is said to have been so rigid an observer of established laws and rules, that he could not endure a breach or deviation from them; and thought no mischief so intolerable, as the presumption of ministers to break positive rules for reasons of state, or judges to trangress known laws upon the title of convenience or necessity. He was so jealous of the least imagination of his inclining to preferment, that he affected even a moroseness to the court and to the courtiers; and left nothing undone which might prevent the king's favour towards him, but the deserving it; being above corruption of any kind. He was an able Greek scholar, a great reader, and is asserted to have remembered whatsoever he read[9].]

[9] New Biog. Dict. vol. iii. p. 361.

JAMES,

DUKE OF HAMILTON.

THIS nobleman, so well known by his politics and tragic end, is seldom considered in the light of an author; yet Anthony Wood[2] mentions the following pieces:

"Preface"

to a book, entitled General Demands concerning the late Covenant, propounded to the Ministers and Professors of Divinity in Aberdeen, to some reverend Brethren, who came thither to recommend the late Covenant to them, and to those that are committed to their Charge. 1638, 4to.

"Various Letters[3]."

"Conferences, Advices, Answers, &c."

published in Burnet's Lives of the Dukes of Hamilton, 1674, fol.

[This duke was born in 1606, and educated in Scotland till the fourteenth year of his age[4], when he

[2] Vol. ii. p. 121.

[3] [These letters are described by Wood to have been mostly written to Charles the first, some to the queen, and some to great personages.]

[4] Crawfurd's Peerage, p. 202.

became a nobleman of Exeter college, Oxon. There, says Wood[5], he spent about three years in good letters, retired to the court, and soon after the death of his father in 1625, grew in such favour with Charles the first, that he was made a gentleman of the bedchamber, knight of the garter and master of the horse. In 1629 he was sent to treat with the king of Sweden for raising an army of 6000 men to be employed against the Imperialists for the recovery of the Palatinate; but the enterprise proved unsuccessful. Upon the first insurrection in Scotland in 1638, occasioned by the pressing of the church liturgy, he was sent as high commissioner to the general assembly, to appease the ferment of the Scotish nation; but in this he did not prevail. In 1639 he was intrusted with the command of the fleet sent to reduce the covenanters, and mediated a pacific treaty between them and the king. On the breaking out of the civil war in England, he was one of the peers who signed a solemn declaration, "that his majesty abhor'd all designs of making war upon his parliament, and that all his endeavours tended to the firm and constant settlement of the true Protestant religion, the privileges of parliament, and the laws, the peace, and prosperity of the subject." For this and other instances of loyal attachment and fidelity, the marquis was raised to the dignity of duke of Hamilton in 1643; yet in the same year he and his brother, lord Lanark, were taken into custody by the king's order, on account of

[5] Athen. Oxon. vol. ii. col. 120.

some false insinuations circulated by their enemies. In 1646 the duke obtained his liberty, and espoused the cause of his royal master with increased zeal. After much contrivance and difficulty, a considerable force was mustered in Scotland, of which he took the chief command. His grace entered England in July 1648, and had the town of Carlisle delivered up to him. After some days stay there, he marched to Kendal, in Westmoreland, and thence to Preston, in Lancashire, where being pursued by Cromwell's cavalry, under Lambert, his whole army was routed, and himself taken prisoner. Soon after the death of the king, he was brought to trial on a charge of high treason before the high court of justice, and sentenced to lose his head, which he submitted to with the greatest magnanimity, on the 9th of March 1649. An account of the melancholy ceremonial of his grace's execution, with his address delivered from the scaffold, was printed with the Contemplations, &c. of lord Capel. Another written speech was published by his brother, the earl of Lanerk: and Nedham, the lampooner, put forth a pamphlet, entitled, Digitus Dei; or God's Justice upon Treachery and Treason, exemplified in the Life and Death of the late James, Duke of Hamilton. Another, no less malevolent, had been printed in 1648, with this title: The manifold Practices and Attempts of the Hamiltons, and particularly of the present Duke of Hamilton, now Generall of the Scottish Army, to get the Crown of Scotland, &c.]

GEORGE,
LORD GORDON,

[ELDEST son of George, second marquis of Huntly, may be mentioned here as having written a few lines "On black Eyes," printed in the third part of Watson's Collection, 1711. His lordship was one of the early victims of loyalty; being killed at the battle of Alford in 1645.]

JOHN ELPHINSTON,
LORD BALMERINO,

[SUCCEEDED his father James, the first lord, in 1612, was a person of great parts and learning, says Crawfurd[2], as appears by the part he acted in the reign of king Charles the first[3], of which bishop Guthry in his Memoirs gives a full account. He married Anne Car, sister to the notorious Robert, earl of Somerset, and died in 1649.

"Lord Balmerino's Speech on the Army, describing their Conspiracies,"
was published in 1642, 4to. but no copy of it has been seen by the present editor.]

[2] Peerage of Scotland, p. 35.

[3] Douglas informs us that he was on the parliament's side at the beginning of the civil wars, but no sooner observed them making too great encroachments on the royal prerogative, than he joined the king's party, and continued steady in his majesty's interest till his death. Peerage, p. 65.

JAMES GRAHAM,

MARQUIS OF MONTROSE,

[The son of John, fourth earl of Montrose, born in 1612, and had an education suitable to his birth. He became distinguished for his accomplishments, and was possessed of many eminent qualities, with an uncommon military genius, which he bravely exerted in the service of his king and country. Upon the breaking out of the civil war, he was at first engaged on the side of the covenanters; but no sooner did he perceive their intentions, and the measures they were pursuing, than he renounced their party, went over to the king's service, was created marquis of Montrose in 1644, and continued unalterably in the interest of the royal family to the end of his life[2]. The brilliant actions he performed, and the victories he obtained with a small army of well-disciplined troops, will scarcely be credited by those who read the narrative of Wishart, himself an eye-witness of the transactions he records. The marquis of Montrose, observes Granger[3], was comparable to the greatest heroes of antiquity. He undertook, against almost every obstacle that could terrify a less enterprising genius, to reduce the kingdom of Scotland to the obedience of the king; and his success was answerable to the great-

[2] Douglas's Peerage, p. 484.

[3] Biog. Hist. vol. ii. p. 246. See also Clarendon.

ness of his undertaking[4]. By a thousand efforts of stratagem and valour, he in a few months effectuated his great design; but for want of supplies was forced to abandon his conquests. After the death of Charles the first, whose fate he bemoaned with bitter passion, his unsubdued spirit prompted him to risk another attempt, but he was defeated by superior force, after a rash resistance[5]. Montrose fled from the field[6], and concealed himself in the grounds of Macleod of Assint, to whose fidelity he intrusted his life, and by whom he was delivered up to Lesley, his most inveterate enemy[7]. He was tried for what was termed treason against the estates of the kingdom, and heard his terrific sentence with a countenance undismayed[8].

[4] See his triumph celebrated in the Haughs of Cromdale. Campbell's Hist. of Scotish Poetry, vol. ii. p. 211.

[5] In 1646 was published The History of the King's Majesties Affaires in Scotland, under the Conduct of the most honourable James, Marques of Montrose, Earl of Kincardin, &c. and Generall Governour of that Kingdome, in the Years 1644, 5, and 6. A second edition was printed at the Hague, corrected and amended, with a long dedication to Charles the second, written probably by the marquis, as it thus concludes:—"Most high and mightie prince, vouchsafe to raise up your Montrose in your thoughts, to cherish him with your countenance, to employ him in peace and warre, as a counsellour or captaine; a worthie of whom I hope, and dare promise, so great a prince shall never be ashamed." 1647.

[6] Of Philiphaugh, where he lost the fruit of six victories.

[7] See Stark's Biog. Scotica, and Border Minstrelsy, vol. iii. Crawfurd leaves it doubtful whether he was betrayed or not.

[8] The lines written with the point of his sword on the death of Charles the first, are well known. The following have

He was carried to execution with every circumstance of indignity that wanton cruelty could invent, and hanged upon a gibbet thirty feet high, with the book of his exploits appended to his neck. All this he bore with his usual greatness of mind, expressing only a just scorn at the rage and insult of his enemies. He suffered on the 21st of May 1650, with all the heroism of a political martyr. Lord Clarendon[9] remarks that he was not without vanity, but his virtues were much superior, and he well deserved to have his memory preserved and celebrated amongst the most illustrious persons of the age in which he lived.

In the British Museum Catalogue is a tract entitled, "De Rebus præclare ab eo gestis," 1647, 8vo. and ascribed to this lord. The Sloane MS. 1519, contains a short letter from the marquis to lord Fairfax, dated July 22, 1644.

In the third part of Watson's Collection of Scots Poems, 1711, eight short pieces are given to Mont-

been transmitted as his thoughts put into verse, upon hearing what was his own sentence:

Let them bestow on every airth * a limb,
And open all my veins, that I may swim
To thee, my Saviour, in that crimson lake;
Then place my purboil'd head upon a stake;
Scatter my ashes, throw them in the air:—
Lord! since thou know'st where all these atoms are,
I'm hopeful, once thou'lt recollect my dust,
And confident, thou'lt raise me with the just.

[9] Hist. vol. iii. p. 357.

* i. e. On every quarter of the earth.

rose, and they are chiefly amatory. One of them has been reprinted by Pinkerton in his Scotish Ballads, and by Ritson in his Scotish Songs. The following is extracted because less known to general readers, and still more characteristic of the noble writer.

" Unhappy is the man
In whose breast is confin'd
The sorrows and distresses all
Of an afflicted mind.

" Th' extremitie is great;
He dies if he conceal;
(The world 's so void of secret friends)
Betray'd if he reveal.

" Then break, afflicted heart!
And live not in these days,
When all prove merchants of their faith,
None trusts what other says.

" For when the sun doth shine,
Then shadows do appear;
But when the sun doth hide his face,
They with the sun retire.

" Some friends as shadows are,
And fortune as the sun;
They never proffer any help
Till fortune first begun:

" But if, in any case,
Fortune shall first decay;
Then they, as shadows of the sun,
With fortune run away."]

ROBERT KERR,

EARL OF ANCRAM[2].

I FIND a short[3], but very pretty copy of verses from him to Drummond of Hawthornden, one of the best modern historians, and no mean imitator of Livy.

[Sir Robert Kerr, descended from sir Andrew Kerr, of Ferryherst, in Roxburghshire[4], having long served king James the first, and his son prince Henry[5] and

[2] He was gentleman of the bedchamber to Charles the first when prince.

[3] Vide at the end of Drummond's Works.

[4] Pinkerton's Scotish Gallery, published in 1799.

[5] Dr. Birch has printed from the Harl. MSS. a letter of sir Robert Kerr's to the prince's secretary, Mr. Newton, in which he thus bespeaks that gentleman's good offices with his royal highness, while he was employed in Scotland about some affair by the king, in 1611: "If it please his highness to keep an ear to me at my upcoming, I shall render an account of every point that can be laid to my charge: and in the mean time, that out of his gracious favour he will be pleased to secure me against any that shall hinder my good about the king's majesty, and allow any favour the king will bestow upon me; since I am one of the first of his highness's servants that his majesty has employed in this kingdom, as I shall press to be worthy of his princely favour, and of the place I have about him, which I reckon more nor any thing in this world." Life of Henry, Prince of Wales, p. 250.

king Charles, in the quality of a gentleman of the privy chamber, or of the bedchamber; and being a person of very fine parts, says Crawfurd [6], he was raised to the honour of earl of Ancram in 1633. Of this distinction, observes Mr. Pinkerton, he not only showed himself worthy by his probity, his taste, and accomplishments, but also by his faithful adherence to Charles the first, in every vicissitude of fortune throughout his disastrous reign; an adherence, by which upon the death of that unfortunate prince, it appeared that he had become so obnoxious to the prevailing party, as to be under the necessity of retiring into Holland [7], where he experienced many hardships, and died before the restoration at a very advanced age. His lordship was direct male lineal ancestor of the Lothian family [8].

The beautiful and sweetly-plaintive sonnet, referred to by lord Orford, and the interesting letter which accompanied it, must be considered as ornamental to this or to any publication.

"*To my worthy Friend, Mr. William Drummond of Hawthornden.*

"Sir,

"Every wretched creature knows the way to that place where it is most made of, and so do my verses

[6] Peerage of Scotland, 1716, p. 8.

[7] During his exile he indulged his taste for paintings by collecting pictures, and brought with him, on his return to England, those which, according to Vertue, he afterwards presented to his royal master. Pinkerton, ut sup.

[8] Scotish Gallery, ut sup.

to you, that was so kind to the last, that every thought I think that way hastes to be at you. It is true, I get leisure to think few, not that they are *cara* because *rara*, but indeed to declare, that my employment and ingine[9] concurr to make them like Jacob's days, few and evil. Withal, I can think of no subject which doth not so resolve in a vein so opposite to this world's taste, that my verses are twice lost; to be known, like Indians among Spaniards, for their cross disposition; and as coming from me, that can make none without an hammer and the fire, so as justly they cannot be *auribus hujus sæculi accommodata.* The best is, I care as little for them as their fame: yet if you do not dislike them, it is warrant enough for me to let them live till they get your doom.

" In this sonnet I have sent you an approbation of your own life, whose character howsoever I have mist, I have let you see how I love it, and would fain praise it; and indeed would fainer practise it. It may be, the all-wise GOD keeps us from that kind of life we would chuse in this world, lest we should be the unwillinger to part with it when HE calls us from it. I thank GOD that hath given me a great good-will to be gone whensoever he calleth; only I pray with Ezekias[a], that he will give me leave to set my poor house in such a moderate order, that the wicked world have not occasion altogether to say of me, ' There ' was a foolish courtier, that was in a fair way to make ' a great fortune, but that he would seek it, forsooth, by

[9] Ingenuity, capacity. [a] Hezekiah.

LEIDEN

'the desolate steps of vertue and fair dealing, and loving 'only such feckless[a] company;' as GOD knoweth, I can neither love nor sooth any other, be they never so powerful; at least, their good must exceed their ill, or they must appear so to me. Yet do not think that I will repine if I get no part of this desire; but my utmost thought, when I have done all I should, is ever *fiat voluntas Domini!* And thus I commend my sonnet to you, and myself as

"Your constantly loving friend to command,

"RO. KERR.

"*Cambridge, where the court was the week past, about the making of the French match. 16 December, 1624.*"

"A SONNET IN PRAISE OF A SOLITARY LIFE.

"Sweet, solitary life! lovely, dumb joy,
That need'st no warnings how to grow more wise
By other men's mishaps, nor thee annoy,
Which from sore wrongs done to one's self doth rise.
The morning's second[a] mansion, Truth's first friend,
Never acquainted with the world's vain broils,
Where the whole day to our own use we spend,
And our dear time no fierce ambition spoils.

[a] Weak, powerless, profitless.

[a] "Because the next way the morning [Aurora] goeth from the lap of Thetis, is to those that dwell in the country; for at court, and the great palaces of the world, they lye a-bed and miss it, and Truth getteth first welcome among those that be at leisure to consider of her excellency."

Most happy state, that never tak'st revenge
For injuries received, nor dost fear
The court's great earthquake, the griev'd truth of change;
Nor none of falsehood's savoury lyes dost hear;
Nor know'st Hope's sweet disease, that charms our sense,
Nor its sad cure—dear-bought Experience!"

R. K. A.

That lord Orford could mention Drummond, as at p. 97, and mention him only as an historian, affords a presumptive belief he never could have read his poetry; though printed in the same volume to which his lordship refers. And this is the more remarkable, because his literary friend, Mr. Pinkerton, had stigmatized the historical efforts of this "imitator of Livy," as "the most deplorable performance that ever aspired to the name of history; but his poems," added the same hypercritic, "amply establish his fame[4]." A learned compatriot of luminous talent, has thus complimented the bard of Hawthornden, while he exhibits a judicious estimate of his contemporaries: "The Scotish court of James the sixth in the midst of pedantry, scholastic jargon, and polemic theology, produced several poets by no means devoid of genius. Some possessed quaintness of wit, some easy versification, and some the power of affecting the emotions of the heart; but the various talents of the poet were seldom concentrated in the same person. The rays of poetical light were refracted and divided among several poets. In Drummond alone were they united, and displayed

[4] List of the Scotish Poets, p. cxxiii.

the solar radiance of fancy[5]." To the taste and discernment of Mr. Neve, however, must be paid the public acknowledgment of having "recommended Drummond to modern notice, as a writer whom every general reader of English poetry ought to regard with pre-eminent attention; who preceded Waller in polishing our numbers; who possessed the spirit while he shared the fate of Petrarch; whose thoughts were often, nay, generally, bold and poetical, and whose verses are delicately harmonious[6]." In consequence of this recommendation, a reprint of Drummond's poems was hurried forth at London in 1792, small 8vo. which has been not unjustly termed, "a miserable edition[7]." It was defective indeed in every requisite but that of typographical neatness, and dishonoured the memoir of Mr. Neve which was placed in front of the volume. A more correct text was incorporated into Mundell's edition of the British Poets; but a detached and illustrated impression of Drummond is still a desideratum, and one that the bard has a national claim upon Dr. Anderson adequately to supply.]

[5] Leyden's Scotish descriptive Poems, &c. p. 234.

[6] Cursory Remarks on some of the ancient English Poets, &c. p. 47. Drummond was stiled, "The prime Poet of his Kingdom," by his contemporary Adamson, in a prefix to the Muses Threnodie, printed at Edinburgh in 1638: and Phillips, the nephew of Milton, who was Drummond's first editor, observes that neither Tasso, Guarini, or any of the most refined spirits of Italy, nor even the choicest of our English poets, can challenge any advantage over him.

[7] See Pinkerton's Preliminaries to Scotish Poems, from scarce editions, 1792, vol. i. p. xxxvii.

ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL,

FIRST MARQUIS OF ARGYLE.

It will not appear extraordinary, that this illustrious blood, which has produced so many eminent persons, should have added to the catalogue of noble authors from its own list of statesmen and heroes. It is totally unnecessary for me to enter into their characters, that task having been so fully performed by one [2] who wears the honour of their name, and who (it is no compliment to say) is one of the ablest and most beautiful writers of this country.

In the catalogue of the Harleian library I find these pieces [3]:

"Marquis of Argyle his Instructions to a Son," 1661 [4], 12mo.

It is observable that this lord quarrelled both with his father and his son.

"His Defences against the grand Indictment of High Treason." 1661.

[2] Vide the lives of the earls of Argyle, Biogr. Brit. [By Dr. Campbell, who well deserved the eulogy bestowed by lord Orford.]

[3] Vol. iv. p. 817.

[4] [Another edition was printed in 1689; and a succeeding one at Glasgow in 1762. One of the marquis's letters occurs in Harl. MS. 1581.]

[Archibald, the eighth earl and first marquis of Argyle. was a man, says Crawfurd[5], of great learning, singular judgment, and other endowments. He was born in 1558, and educated in the Protestant religion. He all along acted the part of a patriot and good subject, though he did not come into all the measures of the king's ministers. He particularly opposed Laud's scheme for changing the constitution of the church: however, in 1641 he was created marquis. He exerted himself in defence of Charles the first, and opposed Cromwell on his entering Scotland[6]. He contributed much to the reception and coronation of Charles the second, set the crown on his head at Scone, and was the first nobleman who did homage and swore allegiance to him. But after the restoration he was accused by his enemy, the earl of Middleton, with a multitude of crimes, especially of complying with Oliver as to the death of the king, for which he was condemned in parliament, and beheaded at the market cross of Edinburgh, May 27, 1661[7].

"The marquis of Argyle," says Granger, "was in the cabinet, what the marquis of Montrose was in the field, 'the first character of his age and country 'for political courage and conduct.' He was the champion of the Covenant, or in other words, of the

[5] Peerage of Scotland, p. 20.

[6] Biog. Dict. art. Archb. Campbell.

[7] New Peerage, vol. ii. p. 22. His Speech upon the scaffold was printed at Edinburgh, and reprinted at London, in 4to.

religion of his country, which he zealously and artfully defended. Such were his abilities, that he could accommodate himself to all characters and all times: and he was the only man in the kingdom of Scotland, who was daily rising in wealth and power, amidst the distractions of a civil war. Much unmerited infamy has been thrown on his character, which is placed in a truer light than it ever was before, in the Biographia Britannica[8]."

From a little volume entitled "Instructions to a Son, by Archibald, late Marquis of Argyle: Written in the Time of his Confinement. Printed at Edinborough, and reprinted at London, 1661," the following admonitions are extracted:

"OF STUDY AND EXERCISE, PLEASURE, IDLENESS, &c.

"Herein, pray observe these cautions:

"1. That the study of vain things is a laborious idleness.

"2. That there is no way which leads ingenuous spirits more easily, and with more certain appearances of honour and goodness, to delicacy, softness, and unmanliness, than learning and study.

"3. That to study only to pass away time, is a most inept curiosity, and an unthrifting of time, and very misbecoming active and noble spirits.

"4. Though good letters be the best informers, yet company and conversation are the best directors for a noble behaviour and deportment.

[8] Biog. Hist. of Eng. vol. iii. p. 26.

"You must therefore so order your studies, that you make them subservient to the concerns of your honour, estate, and interest, and that they entrench upon no time which should be employed about them. '*Nulla dies sine linea,*' not a day must pass without some improvement.

"I do not reckon the laws of the kingdome any particular study, for they must be your constant practice. Your own choice and judgment will best direct you what books you shall read, and to what science you shall chiefly apply yourself.

"Thinke no cost too much in purchasing rare books; next to that of acquiring good friends, I look upon this purchase: but buy them not to lay by, or to grace your library with the name of such a manuscript, or such a singular piece; but read, revolve him, and lay him up in your memory, where he will be for the better ornament.

"Read seriously whatever is before you, and reduce and digest it to practice and observation; otherwise, it will be Sysiphus his labour, to be always revolving sheets and books at every new occurrence, which may require the oracle of your reading.

"Trust not to your memory, but put all remarkable, notable things you shall meet with in your books *sub salva custodia* of pen and inke; but so alter the property by your own scholia and annotations on it, that your memory may speedily recur to the place it was committed to. Review frequently such memorandums, and you will find you have made a signal progress and proficiency in whatever sort of learning you studied.

"After your studies give your mind some relaxation by generous exercises; but never use them after fullness, sleep, or oscitancy, for then they abate much of the recreation and delight they afford after intentness of the mind on any business; otherwise, it is but a continuation of the dream in the stirring slumbers of sport and play.

"Of all pleasures take heed of gaming; that is the greatest sign of dissoluteness you can give the world, which will proclaim you a vicious as well as bankrupt person.

"Give not your mind to company or drinking; this will bestialize you, and take away the signature God hath stamped upon you.

"In the next place, shun idleness. The life of man resembles iron, which being wrought into instruments and used, becomes bright and shining, else unwrought, the rust eats and consumes it. An idle man is a *mare mortuum*, whose infectious company spoils and ruins all that come near his example: 't is action that keeps the soul sweet and sound.

"Life and honour consist both in action, nor can they find a worse sepulchre than in the sluggard's field."

In 1642 was printed

"The Marquis of Argyle's Speech on Peace, to be sent to his Majestie."

A letter written by him to the king on the morning of his execution, is printed in the Biographia.]

HENRY LUCIUS CARY,

THIRD VISCOUNT FALKLAND,

DIED young, having given instances of wit and parts. Being brought early into the house of commons [2], and a grave senator objecting to his youth, "and to his not looking as if he had sowed his wild oats;" he replied with great quickness, "Then I am come to the properest place, where are so many geese to pick them up." He wrote—

"The Marriage Night, a Comedy [3]," absurdly ascribed by Anthony Wood to the last lord, his son.

[Henry, lord Falkland, was a man of great abilities, says Douglas [4], and well versed in every kind of literature. He was a particular friend to the Muses, and a great patron of poetry, of which he was himself an amateur.

[2] [He was elected upon the restoration, says Crawfurd, and constituted lord lieutenant of Oxfordshire. Peerage, p. 153.]

[3] [This play was printed in 1664, 4to. and is said to contain a great share of wit and satire, though pronounced a *tragedy* in the dramatic registers of Langbaine and Baker.]

[4] Peerage, p. 258.

Immediately after the restoration he was chosen member for Arundel, in Sussex, and appointed lord lieutenant of the county of Oxford; he married Margaret, daughter of Anthony Hungerford, esq. and died in the flower of his age, anno 1663[5]. His quick and extraordinary parts and notable spirit, says Lloyd, performed much and promised more. He had a great esteem at court, where he was both wit and wisdom. When the first opportunity offered for honest men to act, he laid hold of it, and got in spite of all opposition to a thing called a parliament[6]."

This respectable personage was the only son of Lucius, lord Falkland, and was honourably commemorated by Cowley; but the time of his birth had not been traced by Mr. Reed, who informs us that the play he left behind him, contains a great deal of true wit and satire, though it seems dubious whether it was ever represented, as the date of its publication is subsequent to that of its author's death[7].]

[5] Langbaine tells us, that "he was cut off in the prime of his years, and was as much missed when dead as beloved when living: being a person eminent for his extraordinary parts and heroick spirit." Dram. Poets, p. 197.

[6] State Worthies, p. 711.

[7] Biog. Dram. vol. i. p. 56.

THOMAS,

LORD FAIRFAX,

THE parliamentary general. One can easily believe his having been the tool[2] of Cromwell, when one sees, by his own memoirs, how little idea he had of what he had been about[3]. He left

"Short Memorials of Thomas, Lord Fairfax, written by himself[4]." Lond. 1699, 8vo[5].

[2] [Mr. Granger concurs in thinking him the dupe of Cromwell, from his natural simplicity; but adds, that he was one of the first characters of his time for integrity, and for military accomplishments. Biog. Hist. vol. ii. p. 251.]

[3] [If lord Fairfax makes but an indifferent figure as an author, says Dr. Kippis, his memory is respectable as a lover and encourager of literature. Biog. Brit. vol. v.—Mr. Warton has added his testimony to this assertion, when he informs us that his lordship gave to the Bodleian library twenty-nine ancient MSS. and forty-nine modern ones. When Oxford was garrisoned by the parliamentary forces, he also exerted his utmost diligence in preserving the libraries from pillage. Addit. to Hist. of Eng. Poetry, vol. ii. Granger farther observes, "It should be remembered to his honour, that he allowed a considerable pension to the able and industrious antiquary, Roger Dodesworth, whose collections he left to the Bodleian." Biog. Hist.]

[4] [In Harl. MS. 1786, occurs "Short Memorialls of some Things to be cleared during my Command in the Army:" faithfully transcribed out of a copy taken from the original in his lordship's hand-writing.]

[5] [To this volume is subjoined an epitaph on the author,

But his lordship was not only an historian, but a poet: in Mr. Thoresby's museum were preserved in manuscript, the following pieces[6]:

by Villiers, duke of Buckingham, which confers high honour on lord Fairfax. The following are detached extracts:

" Under this stone doth lie
One born for victory,
FAIRFAX the valiant, and the only He
Whoe'er for that alone a conqueror would be.

Both sexes' vertues were in him combin'd,
He had the fierceness of the manliest mind,
And all the meekness too of womankind.

He never knew what envy was, nor hate;
His soul was fill'd with worth and honesty,
And with another thing, quite out of date,
Call'd Modesty.

He ne'er seem'd impudent but in the field, a place
Where impudence itself dares seldom shew its face.
Had any stranger spy'd him in a room
With some of those whom he had overcome,
And had not heard their talk, but only seen
Their gesture and their mien,
They would have sworn he had the vanquish'd been.—

He neither wealth nor places sought;
For others, not himself, he fought.
He was content to know,
For he had found it so,
That when he pleas'd to conquer, he was able,
And left the spoil and plunder to the rabble.

He might have been a king,
But that he understood,
How much it is a meaner thing
To be unjustly great, than honourably good."]

[6] Vide Thoresby, Ducat. Leod. pages 511, 541. In page

"The Psalms of David, the Song of Solomon, the Canticles and Songs of Moses, Exod. xv. and Deut. xxxii. and other Parts of Scripture done into Verse."

"Poem on Solitude."

Besides which, in the same collection, were preserved—

"Notes of Sermons by his Lordship, by his Lady, Daughter of Horace, Lord Vere, and by their Daughter Mary, Wife of George, second Duke of Buckingham[7];"—and

"A Treatise on the Shortness of Life."

But of all lord Fairfax's works, by far the most remarkable were some verses which he wrote on the horse on which Charles the second rode to his coronation, and which had been bred and presented to the king by his lordship[8]. How must that merry monarch, not apt to keep his countenance on more serious occasions, have smiled at this awkward homage from the

543 it is said, that in the same collection are some verses on the deaths of Ferdinand, lord Fairfax, and his lady, by the ladies CARY and WIDDRINGTON, 1665.

[7] [The duke of Buckingham, whose forfeited estate was given to lord Fairfax, lived very happily under the same roof with his father-in-law for a long time. Dr. Lort.]

[8] Vide Thoresby's Ducat. Leod. p. 548. [See a copy of verses by lord Fairfax of Cameron, prefixed to Herbert's Travels into the East.]

old victorious hero of republicanism and the covenant! He gave a collection of manuscripts to the Bodleian library.

[It may be observed with Douglas [9], that the transactions of this lord are so fully set forth in all the histories of his time, it appears needless to particularize them here. Dr. Brian Fairfax says, the records of this family show they have succeeded lineally lords of the manor of Walton in the county of York for nineteen generations, above five hundred years. A copious article of lord Fairfax is given in the Biographia. He was born at Denton, in Yorkshire, anno 1611; and died at Nun-Appleton in the same county, anno 1671. His having been the cat's-paw of Cromwell appears to be considered as his greatest blemish.

The following MSS. are said to be preserved in his own hand-writing in the library of Denton, with others of his grandfather [a].

Several treatises composed by Thomas, lord Fairfax.

"Memoirs of his own Actions in the northern War, from 1642 to 1645, and something in his Vindication after he was General."

"The Abridgment of War."

"Flavius Vegetius, his five Books of the Roman Discipline; Englished by him."

[9] Peerage of Scotland, p. 119.

[a] MS. Mem. in Dr. Lort's copy.

"The Psalms of David paraphrased into Verse, with several other Parts of Scripture, as Solomon's Song, Proverbs, Moses' Song, &c. which he calls the Recreation of his Solitude, with other Poetry on several Subjects."

"History of the Church, from our Saviour's Time to the Reformation." (A large folio, all in his own hand.)

"System of Divinity, by way of Question and Answer."

"Mercurius Trismegistus, with a Commentary. Translated out of French [3]."

"History of Barlam and Josephat, King of India."

"The Thoughts of Eternity."

"Fairfax's Genealogy."

A singular Summons from Lord Fairfax to Prince Rupert, for the Surrender of Bristol Castle, was printed in Nugæ Antiquæ, edit. 1779.

It seems a well-founded remark of the late Mr. Seward, that "persons who have been the most active in promoting revolutions in kingdoms, have, in general, after their experience of the dangers and miseries consequent upon them, been very open in proclaiming them to the world [4]."

As the earl of Orford, like lord Fairfax, had been a zealot for republicanism, and, like him, had written his own recantation; it may not prove an unwelcome offering at the shrine of political truth, to exhibit the

[3] Qu. says Dr. Lort, if at this time lord Fairfax translated Trismegistus?

[4] Anecdotes, &c. vol. i. p. 371.

ingenuous acknowledgments of popular error, which were penned by both these noble authors.

"My first engaging in the sad calamities of the war (says lord Fairfax[5]) was about the year 1641, when the general distemper of the three kingdoms, I mean the difference betwixt the king and parliament, had kindled such a flame even in the heart of the state, that before a remedy could be found, the whole body was almost consumed to ashes.

"I must needs say, my judgment was for the parliament, as the king and kingdom's great and safest council: as others were averse to parliaments, because they did not go high enough for prerogative.

"Upon this division, different powers were set up; the commission of array for the king, and the militia for the parliament. But those of the array exceeded their commission in oppressing many honest people, whom by way of reproach they called Round-heads; who, for their religion, estates, and interest, were a very considerable part of the country; which occasioned them to take up arms in their own defence, and it was afterwards confirmed by authority of parliament. Being thus led on by good success, and clear intention of publick good, some of us could not discern the serpent which was hid under the leaves of good fortune, nor believe the fruits of our hopes would prove as cockatrice' eggs, from whence so mischievous a brood should afterwards spring.

"They now fell into differences, the consequence

[5] Memorials of himself, &c.

of which did not only prove fatal to the king, but destructive to themselves:—the one striving to uphold their authority; the other, who had a spirit of unsettlement, to preserve themselves from the ruine they fear'd. This, with a natural inclination to change, I believe created thoughts of a new government, which in time attain'd the name of a Commonwealth, but never arrived to the perfection of it; being sometimes democratical; then oligarchical; lastly, anarchical; and, indeed, all the ways of attaining to it, seem'd nothing but confusion.

"By the purging of the house, as they called it, the parliament was brought into such a consumptive and languishing condition, that it could never again recover that healthful condition which always kept the kingdom in its strength, life, and vigour. This way being made by the sword, the trial of the king was the easier for them to accomplish. My afflicted and troubled mind for it, and my earnest endeavours to prevent it, will, I hope, sufficiently testify my dislike and abhorrence of the fact. And what will they not do to the shrubs, having cut down the cedar?"

Lord Orford, who has been charged, and not upon slight grounds, with diffusing anti-monarchic principles, wrote thus in his APPENDIX to the Royal and Noble Authors[6], which was printed after his decease:

"The French are obliged for their chief theatric pleasures to the introduction of Italian music into

[6] See Works, vol. i. p. 566.

their operas, and into the musical pieces of the *Théatre Italien*. Yet that, like other reformations, was scarce achieved without a civil war. The senses are partial to their habitudes, and are apt to take up arms against common sense, and usually find the multitude on their side. Slaves are offended at the offer of liberty; ignorance is affronted at the pretensions of knowledge; and taste has still greater difficulties to combat, for who thinks himself void of it? and who that is void of it conceives what it is? Who therefore can make converts in a language not intelligible to his auditors?"

RETRACTATION.

"N. B. This addition (said lord Orford) was written *before* the revolution in France in 1789; since when, the follies of that nation have soured and plunged into the most execrable barbarity, immorality, injustice, usurpation, and tyranny; have rejected GOD himself, and deified human monsters, and have dared to call this mass of unheard-of crimes, 'giving liberty to 'mankind' by atheism and massacres!!"]

ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL,

EARL OF ARGYLE.

HAVING seen nothing of this lord's composition but his own epitaph in verse, written the night before his execution [2], he can scarce, with propriety, be called an author, no more than the

[2] [In 1689 was printed at London, The Scotch Mist cleared up, to prevent Englishmen from being wet to the Skin: being a true Account of the Proceedings against Archibald, Earl of Argyle, for High-Treason. Wherein are contained eight Reasons of several conformable Ministers in Scotland against the Test. 1. The Confession of Faith. 2. The Test. 3. The Earl of Argyle's Explanation. 4. The Explanation of the secret Council. 5. The Charge against the said Earl. 6. His Trial. 7. The Act concerning the Test. With Animadversions upon the whole Affair.—His lordship was condemned to suffer by his peers on a charge of having defamed an act of parliament, and drawn his defamation into a libel, which seems to have consisted of the following explanation or interpretation of the test oath, printed at Edinburgh in 1681:

"I have considered the test, and am very desirous to give obedience so far as I can. I am confident the parliament never intended to impose contradictory oaths, and therefore I think no man can explain it but for himself, and reconcile it as it is genuine, and agrees in its own sense. And I take it in so far as it is consistent with itself, and the Protestant religion: and I do declare, I mean not to bind up myself in my station, and in a lawful way, to wish and endeavour any alteration I think to the advantage of the church or state, and repugnant to the Protestant religion and my loyalty: and this I understand as a part of my oath. Dec. 12, 1681."]

marquis of Montrose[3], whom I have omitted, notwithstanding his well-known little elegy on king Charles, and though he is said to have been the author of several poems, published in a dull miscellany at Edinburgh[4]. Yet Argyle's epitaph, though not very poetic, has energy enough to make one conclude that it was not his first essay. At least there is an heroic satisfaction of conscience expressed in it, worthy of the cause in which he fell.

His Speech at his execution is printed in Howard's Collection of Letters, p. 399.

["The Speech of the Earl of Argyle at his Trial, on the 12th December 1681;" was printed on a folio half sheet, and in The Scotch Mist. It forms a brief biographical narrative: but the life of this nobleman, as well as of his father, was detailed in the Biogr. Brit. by Dr. Campbell: and lord Clarendon wrote of him at some length. Dr. Kippis has added the following anecdote:

"The earl of Argyle was a man of a calmness of spirit almost incredible. When he was on the scaffold, he took out of his pocket a little ruler, and mea-

[3] [Now added to the present Catalogue. See p. 93.]

[4] [Entitled, A choice Collection of comic and serious Scots Poems, both ancient and modern, by several Hands: in three Parts. 1706-9-11.]

sured the block. Having perceived that it did not lie even, he pointed out the defect to a carpenter, and had it rectified. This circumstance was observed by lady Minto, and transmitted down to lord Hailes[5]."

His epitaph, says Dr. Campbell, was written by him the day before his execution, and may be considered as a very strong instance of the quiet of his conscience, and the serenity of his mind. It was placed on his monument in the Gray-Friers churchyard, Edinburgh.

"Thou, passenger, that shalt have so much time
To view my grave and ask what was my crime?
No stain of error, no black vice's brand
Was that which chas'd me from my native land:
Love to my country (sentenc'd twice to die)
Constrain'd my hands forgotten arms to try;
More by friends' frauds my fall proceeded hath
Than foes'; though now they thrice decreed my death.
On my attempt though Providence did frown,
His oppress'd people God at length shall own.
Another hand, by more successful speed,
Shall raise the remnant, bruise the serpent's head.
Though my head fall, that is no tragic story,
Since going hence, I enter endless glory."

This epitaph was translated into elegant Latin verse, by the rev. Mr. Jamieson, who added the following distich to express his own sentiments of the noble sufferer:

Hic situs est heros indigna morte peremptus,
Heu! decus hic patriæ, proditur a patria.]

[5] Biog. Brit. vol. iii. p. 200.

ALEXANDER SETON,

VISCOUNT KINGSTON,

[A MAN of great virtue and merit, says Douglas[1], and a firm and steady friend of the royal family, had the honour of knighthood conferred upon him by Charles the first in 1633. He was employed in several negotiations of importance by that monarch, and always discharged the trust reposed in him with fidelity and credit. In recompense for such services, the king was pleased to create him viscount Kingston, in February 1650. The time of his decease is not mentioned.

This slight notice of his lordship seems authorized by the following title of a manuscript in the advocates' library, Edinburgh:

"The historicall Genealogie of the ancient and noble House of Seton, written by Sir Richard Maitland of Lethington, one of the Senators of the Colledge of Justice, in the Year 1545; *enlarged* by Alexander, Viscount of Kingston, in the Year 1687[2]."]

[1] Peerage of Scotland, p. 380.

[2] Irving's Lives of the Scotish Poets, vol. ii. p. 153.

RICHARD MAITLAND,

EARL OF LAUDERDALE,

TRANSLATED Virgil; it was printed in two volumes, 1737. The manuscript was communicated to Mr. Dryden, who adopted many of the lines into his own translation.

[Richard was the eldest son of Charles, earl of Lauderdale, to which title he succeeded in 1691. By the interest of his uncle, John, duke of Lauderdale, he was admitted of the privy-council of Scotland when very young, and was afterwards made lord justice-clerk in 1681. Being firmly attached to James the second, he followed him to France, where he died[2]. Douglas stiles him a man of great learning, probity, and honour; and tells us he had a fine genius for poetry, as his elegant translation of Virgil bears witness[3]. Dr. Trapp allows his version to be pretty near the original, though not so close as its brevity would make one imagine: but (he adds) we should certainly have seen Virgil far better translated by a noble hand, had the earl of Lauderdale been the earl of Roscommon, or had the Scotish peer followed all the precepts, and been animated with the genius of the Irish[4].]

[2] Pinkerton's Scotish Gallery.
[3] Peerage of Scotland, p. 396.
[4] Preface to the Æneis, p. lxxx.

ANNE HAY,

COUNTESS OF MORTON.

THERE goes under the name of this lady, a small book of devotions, in which she asks this meek question, "O Lord, wilt thou humble thyself to hunt after a flea?" But it appears by the preface, that it was composed by one M. G.

[Lord Orford's wayward inclination to expose his defection from Christianity, and to sneer at those whose minds were differently tinctured from his own, is singularly displayed in this short article[a]. Lady Morton, he must have been aware, had no right to a place among his illustrious authoresses, on account of a book called "The Countess of Morton's daily Ex-

[a] "The curiosity of human learning (said lord Burleigh) without the feare of God, doth great hurt to all." Lodge's Illust. vol. ii. p. 133.—Lord Orford, at the age of seventy-two, wrote thus to his correspondent Pinkerton: "I never read now but the most trifling books; having often said, that at the very end of life, it is very useless to be improving one's stock of knowledge for the next world." Walpoliana, vol. ii. p. 80.—One of his lordship's early reviewers observed of the present work, that there were in some passages traces which seem to favour mere natural religion as distinct from Christianity. Gent. Mag. for Jan. 1759, p. 19.

ercise;" but which was avowedly "*composed* by one M. G." Yet his lordship has introduced the countess's name in his catalogue, to whose pious MEMORY the book was inscribed, for the sake of a gibe at the meekness of a Christian's meditation. Neither to lady Morton, however, nor to her ladyship's devotional guide, does any odium attach for the sentence which lord Orford selected for the scoff of the scorner; it being only borrowed from a passage in the book of Samuel, as was the whole prayer from holy writ. Both shall here be given entire, that the simple antidote may be administered with the insidious poison. The following makes the thirteenth paragraph in "Forms of Confession, and Prayers for Pardon to Almighty God for the Forgiveness of Sin:"—

"Yet consider, O Lord, of what I am made. Remember that I am but flesh and dust, frail and corruptible flesh, and as the dust before the wind. Wilt thou break a bruised reed? Wilt thou blast a leaf driven to and fro? Wilt thou pursue the dry stubble? or wilt thou hunt after a flea[3]? What shall I say or do unto thee, O thou preserver of the world!"]

[3] David says in his reproof to Saul—"After whom is the king of Israel come out? After whom dost thou pursue? After a dead dog, after a flea?" i. e. after a worthless, contemptible, and impotent person, such as I am. See Poole's Annotations on 1 Samuel, ch. xxiv. ver. 14.

ANTHONY CARY,

FOURTH VISCOUNT FALKLAND,

WROTE

"A Prologue[1],"

intended for the Old Bachelor; but it seems to have had too little delicacy even for that play and that age.

"A Prologue" to Otway's Soldier's Fortune.

Lord Lansdown has inscribed a copy of verses to this lord's son, Lucius Henry, the fifth lord Falkland, who served in Spain[2].

[This lord is reported by Douglas[4] to have been paymaster of the forces in the latter end of the reigns of Charles the second and James the second. He came early into the revolution, was sworn one of the privy-council to king William, and was twice a commissioner of the admiralty. He died in 1694.

Any extract from his lordship's prologues would convey a very worthless idea of his poetic powers, and might look like a libel on the taste of the auditory for whom he exerted them.]

[1] Printed before that play, in Congreve's Works.

[2] [Under James, earl Stanhope, as appears from the verses:

"—— Stanhope led thee through the heats of Spain,
To dye in purple Almanara's plain."]

[4] Peerage, p. 258.

JAMES DALRYMPLE,

VISCOUNT STAIR,

DREW up

"The Institutions of the Law of Scotland[2]," which was published in 1693[3], and was received with universal approbation[4]. He also published

"Decisions of the Court of Session, from 1661 to 1681," two volumes, folio.

"Philosophia nova experimentalis," published in Holland during his voluntary exile, and much commended by Bayle in his Journal.

"A Vindication of the Divine Attributes," 8vo.

"An Apology for his own Conduct," 4to. This last is but a pamphlet; nor is it known on what occasion he published it. The only copy of it extant, is in the advocates' library at Edinburgh.

[2] ["Deduced from its Originals, and collated with the civil, canon, and feudal Laws, and with the Customs of neighbouring Nations, in four books, second edit. revised, corrected, and much enlarged." Edinburgh, 1693. fol.]

[3] [It must have been published earlier, as the second edition, which bears the above date, announces the *former* to have been "*long ago* wholly sold off."]

[4] Biogr. Brit. p. 2257.

[Lord Stair, the seventh baron and first viscount of that name, was born in 1609, studied at the college of Glasgow, and passed all the regular degrees of learning in that university. When the civil war broke out in the reign of Charles the first, he accepted a captain's commission from the parliament in the earl of Glencairn's regiment; but was soon called off to a more suitable province, that of filling a philosophy chair in the university of Glasgow. Having applied himself particularly to the study of the laws, he entered an advocate in 1648, and became eminent for his judgment and integrity. When the estates of the nation sent commissioners to Breda, to invite Charles the second to Scotland, lord Stair was appointed secretary to the embassy, and acquitted himself entirely to his majesty's satisfaction. His lordship resumed his practice at the bar with great reputation; but could not be prevailed on to take any oaths to the government during the usurpation. When Charles the second was restored to the throne, lord Stair went to London to offer his congratulations at court. The king conferred on him the honour of knighthood, appointed him a senator of the college of justice, and in 1671, lord president of the session: but having spoken his mind very freely in parliament, and having many enemies among the ministry, he was removed from all his offices in 1682. Induced by such ill usage to retire into Holland, he became a favourite with William, prince of Orange, who was no sooner settled on the

English throne, than he restored him to his place of lord president, and raised him to the dignity of viscount Stair, lord Glenluce and Stranrawer. His lordship continued to enjoy his high legal office, and the favour of his prince, till his death, which happened on the 25th of November 1695, in the seventy-sixth year of his age[5].

The Institutes of the Law of Scotland appears to have been his lordship's most important publication. An advertisement states, that "In the first edition he designed the treatise to be divided into three parts, as being most congruous to the subject matter of jurisprudence: the first part being concerning the constitution of original rights;—the second, concerning the transmission of these original rights;—the third, concerning the cognition and execution of all these rights." In the second edition of these Institutes they were thus divided into four parts: 1. Original personal rights;—2. Original real rights;—3. The conveyance of both;—4. The cognition and execution of the whole. And his lordship thus unostentatiously explains his plan.

"I have been very sparing to express my own opinion in dubious cases of law, not determined by our customes or statutes: but have rather congested what the lords have done, than what my opinion would have been in these cases when they were free. But I have used more freedom in opening the fountains of law and justice, and the deductions thence arising by the

[5] See Douglas's Peerage, p. 638, and Crawfurd's more diffuse account, p. 452 et seq. in his Peerage.

law and light of nature and of reason, which is the general rule of justice for the whole world. And the law and customs of nations, whether common or peculiar, should do no more but clear and ascertain that general law of mankind, by describing the forms, orders, and expedients for making it effectual, and altering the course thereof, in things which GOD Almighty hath left in the power of men, which by their contracts or statutes they may dispose of as they see convenient."

His lordship's theological tract was entitled,

"A Vindication of the divine Perfections; illustrating the Glory of God in them, by Reason and Revelation: methodically digested into several Meditations. By a Person of Honour." 1695, 8vo.]

A COUNTESS OF ERROL,

[PERHAPS lady Catharine Carnegy, who married Gilbert, eleventh earl of Errol, is recorded by bishop Nicolson[6] as having *described* and *accounted* for "the remarkables of Buchan," in Aberdeenshire; a MS. of sir Robert Sibbald's, now probably in the advocates' library, as Mr. Chalmers has suggested.]

[6] Scotish Historical Library, p. 20. See also Gough's Anec. of Brit. Topography, vol. ii. p. 649.

JOHN HAMILTON,

LORD BELHAVEN.

[Sir John Hamilton, of Biel, succeeded to the estate and title in 1679, upon the death of John, first lord Belhaven, whose grand-daughter he had married. In the parliaments of 1681 and 1685, lord Belhaven signalized himself as a zealous supporter of the Protestant religion[2]. He was also a great promoter of the revolution in 1688; and not only distinguished himself as an orator, but commanded a troop of horse at the battle of Killicrankie in 1689. Becoming highly favoured from such conduct by William and Anne, he was appointed a privy-counsellor, and a commissioner of the treasury, which he executed, says Crawfurd, with no little approbation. In 1706, however, he warmly opposed the union of the two kingdoms; but, as Mr. Pinkerton[3] observes, the subsequent prosperity of Scotland evinces how much his lordship's patriotism was mistaken. Lord Belhaven died in 1708, leaving his honours to a respectable line of descendants[4]. His high mind, as we are told by his

[2] Crawfurd's Peerage, p. 36.

[3] Scotish Gallery.

[4] Macky about 1704 described him as a rough, fat, black, noisy man, more like a butcher than a lord, and turned of fifty years old. He was the only peer, he adds, who opposed the act of succession in Scotland, when the duke of York was present; for which he was sent prisoner to the castle of Edinburgh. Characters of the Nobility of Scotland, p. 238.

biographer[5], burst at the disgrace of an arbitrary imprisonment, for supposed plans in favour of the exiled family, and he deceased immediately after his deliverance: but posterity, adds Douglas[6], will do him the justice to celebrate his name with honour, as a patriot as well as an orator.

Two of his lordship's speeches in the last parliaments of Scotland are printed in 1706. "The language," says Pinkerton, "is unpolished, the metaphors often harsh, though sometimes grand; but on the whole, they are curious specimens of opposition in a Scotish parliament, and of the senatorial elocution of the times." The former of these speeches was reprinted at London in 1746, and entitled,

"My Lord Belhaven's memorable and propheticke Speech against the Union in the Year 1706."

In a preface to this reprint, his lordship is said to have been "a great and a good man, a true Protestant, and as true a revolutioner: but as a wise man (it is added) he saw the ill blood which the Union would continually create in his country, to the danger of that settlement of the crown which he had so much at heart. And for that reason, as because he foresaw that corruption, venality, and subserviency, would be the consequences of dependency on an opulent, haughty nation, he produced such arguments to enforce his opinion, as were neither then nor since attempted to be answered." As these arguments are diffuse and declamatory, it may suffice to give his

[5] Pinkerton, ut sup. &c. [6] Peerage, p. 72.

lordship's definition of the terms Whig and Tory in England and Scotland.

"The names generally used to denote our factions are Whig and Tory, as obscure as that of Guelfs and Gibelins: yea, they have different significations, as they are applied to factions in each kingdom. A Whig in England is a heterogeneous creature; in Scotland he is all of a piece: a Tory in England is all of a piece, and a statesman; in Scotland he is quite otherways, an anti-courtier and an anti-statesman. A Whig in England appears to be somewhat like Nebuchadnezzar's image, of different metals, different classes, different principles, and different designs: yet, take them altogether, they are like a piece of fine mixed drugget of different threads, some finer, some coarser, which after all make a comely appearance and an agreeable suit. Tory is like a piece of loyal made English cloth, the true staple of the nation, all of a thread; yet if we look narrowly into it, we shall perceive diversity of colours, which (according to the various situations and positions) makes various appearances. Sometimes Tory is like the moon in its full; as appeared in the affair of the bill of the occasional conformity. Upon other occasions it appears to be under a cloud, and as it were eclipsed by a greater body, as in the design of calling over the illustrious princess Sophia. However, by this we may see their designs are to outshoot the Whig in his own bow."]

RICHARD GRAHAM,

VISCOUNT PRESTON,

SECRETARY to James the second [2], after whose abdication he lived retired in the country, and published a translation of Anicius Manlius Severinus Boetius, of the Consolation of Philosophy, in five books. Lond. 1712 [3], the second edition corrected, with a preface.

[This lord was the son and heir of sir George Graham, of Netherby, in Northumberland, and grandson of sir Richard Graham, in consideration of whose loyal attachment to Charles the first, as well as his own personal merit, he was raised to the dignity of the peerage of Scotland by the titles of lord Graham of Esk, and viscount Preston, in Haddingtonshire, by patent dated May 12, 1681 [4]. He became a com-

[2] [And created by him an English peer, but the patent did not pass: and he therefore pleaded his privilege in vain, at the house of lords, and at the Old Bailey, when seized for high treason.]

[3] [First edition in 1695, 8vo. with Life of Boetius.]

[4] In the patent, says Douglas, were particularly narrated the great fidelity, faithful services and sufferings of his grandfather for his attachment to the royal family, and his own constant loyalty, &c. Peerage, p. 561.

missioner of excise, and member for Windsor in 1685, and was appointed one of the secretaries of state for England in 1688, but was deprived of that office at the revolution. After the abdication of James the second, he was created a peer of England by the title of baron Esk; but the patent being dated at Versailles, it was rejected by the house of lords. In 1690 he was apprehended with several others for a conspiracy to restore king James, and was tried and condemned, but had his life granted. The date of his decease is not specified in the Peerages[5].

The second edition of his lordship's translation was thus entitled:

"Anicius Manlius Severinus Boetius, of the Consolation of Philosophy. In five Books. Made English and illustrated with Notes, by the Right Hon. Richard, Lord Viscount Preston." 8vo.

The following passages are taken from the Preface:

"A long retirement in the country having afforded me many hours of leisure, I considered that I could not employ them better than in giving an English dress to this part of the work of Boetius, intituled, 'Of the Consolation of Philosophy.' Chaucer, the antient poet of our nation, was the first whom I find to have attempted a translation of this book into our tongue: but that is now almost as unintelligible to

[5] William, viscount Preston, who appears to have been a clergyman, printed a "Speech made before the Society of Antigallicans, at their anniversary Meeting, May 3, 1753," as I am informed by Mr. Reed.

the English reader as the original is:—the alterations of our language (which he is said before any of our countrymen to have endeavoured to refine) having been very many and great since the times in which he flourished. I have also seen two other translations; the one of them published in the year 1609, the other only of four books, in that of 1674, imprinted at Oxford. And though I shall not censure either of them, I may modestly say, that I see nothing in them which may hinder me from offering one to the publick which may be more correct.

"He from whom fortune hath withdrawn her kinder influences, and upon whom those who (under God) govern the world, do not think fit to shine, whatever his merits may have been before, will find himself exposed to all the injuries which his superiours, equals, or inferiours shall think good to heap upon him. But these are the ordinary turns of Providence, to which all men ought to submit; as those who are endowed with piety and good sense do with willingness, ever making the right use of them, without being surprised at them: because they know that that happiness is only to be found within themselves, which others so anxiously hope and seek for from foreign objects."

To the metrical portions of Boetius, which his lordship rendered in verse, he has in some places made additions of his own, with a desire to relieve the translation from being flat and insipid. The desire was laudable, but the versification appears to be rather inadequate to the accomplishment of his purpose.]

GEORGE MACKENZIE,

EARL OF CROMERTY,

A PERSON eminent for his learning, and for his abilities as a statesman and general, of which last profession he was reckoned, at his death in 1714, one of the oldest in Europe. He contributed to the restoration of Charles the second, by whom he was made one of the senators of the college of justice, clerk register of the privy-council, and justice-general. James the second made him a baron and viscount; queen Anne, secretary of state and an earl.

Of his lordship's writing I have

" A Vindication of Robert, the third King of Scotland, from the Imputation of Bastardy; by the clear Proof of Elizabeth Mure (Daughter to Sir Adam Mure, of Rowallan) her being the first lawful Wife of Robert the Second, then Steward of Scotland, and Earl of Strathern; by George, Viscount of Tarbat, &c. Clerk to his Majesty's Councils, Registers, and Rolls, 1695[a]."
In the dedication to the king (who, by the date,

[a] [A copy of this book occurs in Bibl. Westiana, num. 3649, whence it appears to have been printed at Edinburgh in 4to.]

should be king William, but who, by his lordship's telling him that he had presented his proofs to him many years before in writing, I should suspect to be king James) he says, that all the crowned heads in Europe are concerned in this vindication. The point indeed has been much litigated, but is of little consequence, except to those who are zealous about a point of so little consequence as hereditary right; yet as difficult to be ascertained as another obscure topic on which his lordship employed his labours in the following

"Synopsis Apocalyptica; or, a short and plain Explication and Application of Daniel's Prophecy and of St. John's Revelation, in Consent with it, and consequential to it; by G. E. of C. tracing in the Steps of the admirable Lord Napier[3], of Merchiston." Edinburgh, 1708. It is dedicated to his daughter Margaret Weems, countess of Northesk and Ethie, by her lady-

[3] [Napier's Plaine Discovery of the Revelation of St. John, was printed at Edinburgh in 1645. That illustrious man, says Mr. Irving, seems to have paid some attention to the study of poetry. In his curious Treatise he has versified certain notable prophecies out of the books of Sibylla, and has prefaced his work with a metrical address to Antichrist. Scotish Poets, vol. ii. p. 102. His learned son Archibald was made a peer by Charles the first, but does not claim introduction as an author.]

ship's most obedient servant, and most affectionate father, Cromerty.

Bishop Nicolson[4] mentions having seen a description of the isles Hirta and Rona, two of the Hebrides, but does not say if it was ever printed.

["An historical Account of the Conspiracies, by the Earls of Gourie and Robert Logan, of Restalrig, against King James the Sixth, of glorious Memory, &c." was printed at Edinburgh in 1713, 8vo.

Mr. Gough has pointed out[5] three papers on natural curiosities, by this noble writer, in the Philosophical Transactions; and

"A Vindication of the Reformation of the Church of Scotland, with some Account of the Records, by George, first Earl of Cromertie,"
was printed in the Scots Magazine for August 1802, from a MS. then in the possession of Mr. Constable, bookseller, Edinburgh.

George Mackenzie, viscount Tarbat, and first earl of Cromerty, was descended from a branch of the genealogical tree of Seaforth; succeeded to the family possessions on the death of his father sir John Mackenzie, and also to his unshaken fealty for Charles the second, during whose exile he had a commission to levy what forces he could procure in furtherance of his restoration; after which he was admitted to the ho-

[4] Scotish Histor. Libr. p. 20.

[5] Anecd. of Brit. Topography, p. 637.

nours enumerated by lord Orford, though the office of justice-general had been hereditary in the family of Argyle, till it was surrendered in the preceding reign[6]. On the abdication of James the second he lost his office of lord-register for some time[7], till king William was pleased to restore it in 1692, being no stranger to his abilities. In the succeeding reign of queen Anne, anno 1702, he was constituted secretary of state; in 1703 he was advanced to the dignity of earl of Cromerty; and died in 1714 at the age of eighty-three[8].

Douglas describes him to have been a man of singular endowments, great learning, well versed in the laws and antiquities of his country, and an able statesman. Macky adds, that he had a great deal of wit, and was the pleasantest companion in the world; had been very handsome in his person; was tall and fair complexioned; much esteemed by the royal society, a great master in philosophy, and well received as a writer by men of letters[9]. Bishop Nicholson notices a copy of the continuation of Fordun's Scotichronicon in the hand-writing of this nobleman, whom he terms "a judicious preserver of the antiquities of his country[10]."]

[6] See Life of his Son George, second Earl of Cromerty, published in 1746, p. 135.

[7] Macky reports that his arbitrary proceedings had rendered him so obnoxious to the people, he could not be employed. Characters of the Nobility of Scotland, p. 187.

[8] Douglas's Peerage, p. 168. In the Life cited above he is said to have been eighty-eight.

[9] Characters, ut supr. p. 188.

[10] Scotish Histor. Libr. p. 32.

COLIN LINDSAY,

EARL OF BALCARRAS,

THE third earl of that name, was of the privy council, and treasurer to James the second, to whom his loyalty was unshaken, as his character was unblemished. He was a man of plain sense and small fortune, and left a little volume of memoirs much esteemed, entitled,

"An Account of the Affairs of Scotland relating to the Revolution in 1688, as sent to the late King James the Second, when in France." Lond. 1714, a thin 8vo.

[This lord was the second son of Alexander, first earl of Balcarras, the celebrated loyalist, memorized by Cowley[2]. Colin succeeded to the title in 1662 on the death of his brother Charles[3], and, according to Macky, united himself with the earls of Perth and

[2] Whose elegy on the death of that earl, commemorates
His wisdom, justice, and his piety,
His courage, both to suffer and to die,
His virtues, and his lady's too,
As things celestial.—

[3] Crawfurd's Peerage, p. 31.

Melfort, in carrying on the arbitrary measures of James the second, which so incensed the people by his proceedings, that he was necessitated to fly at the revolution. He went first to France, but not meeting with the encouragement he expected, retired to Hamburgh, and continued long unreconciled to his country. He was a gentleman, adds the same writer, of very good natural parts, with abundance of application, and handsome in his person [4]. He died in 1722, and, as appears from Macky, much advanced in years.

Douglas, in his valuable Peerage, describes him as an ingenious man, of great affability, and polite behaviour; who when he returned to his native country, lived many years in a hospitable manner at his house of Balcarras, in Fife.

His lordship's publication has not been met with.]

[4] Characters of the Nobility in Scotland, p. 245.

CHARLES HAMILTON,

LORD BINNING,

[ELDEST son and apparent heir to Thomas, the sixth earl of Haddington, and a writer of poetry also, says Mr. Campbell, but of no great value[2]. He died at Naples in 1732, during the lifetime of his father, universally lamented, according to Mr. Ritson[3], who has recorded him as author of the following pastoral ballad, which appeared in the Gent. Mag. for 1741.

UNGRATEFUL NANNY.

Did ever swain a nymph adore,
As I ungrateful Nanny do?
Was ever shepherd's heart so sore?
Was ever broken heart so true?
My cheeks are swell'd with tears, but she
Has never shed a tear for me.

If Nanny call'd, did Robin stay?
Or linger when she bid me run?
She only had the word to say,
And all she ask'd was quickly done:
I always thought on her, but she
Would ne'er bestow a thought on me.

To let her cows my clover taste,
Have I not rose by break of day?
When did her heifers ever fast,
If Robin in his yard had hay?
Though to my fields they welcome were,
I never welcome was to her.

[2] Hist. of Scot. Poet. vol. i. p. 220. [3] Scot. Songs, vol. i. p. 73.

If Nanny ever lost a sheep,
I cheerfully did give her two:
Did not her lambs in safety sleep
Within my folds in frost and snow?
Have they not there from cold been free?
But Nanny still is cold to me.

Whene'er I climb'd our orchard trees,
The ripest fruit was kept for Nan:
Oh, how those hands that drown'd her bees
Were stung! I 'll ne'er forget the pain:
Sweet were the combs, as sweet could be,
But Nanny ne'er look'd sweet on me.

If Nanny to the well did come,
'T was I that did her pitchers fill;
Full as they were I brought them home,
Her corn I carried to the mill:
My back did bear her sacks, but she
Would never bear the sight of me.

To Nanny's poultry oats I gave,
I 'm sure they always had the best:
Within this week her pigeons have
Eat up a peck of peas at least:
Her little pigeons kiss, but she
Would never take a kiss from me.

Must Robin always Nanny woo?
And Nanny still on Robin frown?
Alas! poor wretch, what shall I do
If Nanny does not love me soon?
If no relief to me she 'll bring,
I 'll hang me in her apron string.

Another ballad of a colloquial kind imputed to lord Binning, was entitled,

" The Duke of Argyle's Levee,"

and may be seen in the Gentleman's Magazine for February 1740; where the following account is given of the writer:

" To a fine understanding improved by an excellent education, his lordship joined all the engaging qualities of the heart; and had he lived would have been an ornament and blessing to his country; but a tender constitution threw him into an early lingering decay, and the same fate that robbed England of her Shaftesbury, deprived her sister nation of lord Binning. He died near the tomb of that Roman poet whose writings he so highly admired, and whose manners he so nearly copied; leaving his father not long to survive his loss."]

JAMES HAMILTON,

SIXTH EARL OF ABERCORN,

WROTE

"Calculations and Tables relating to the attractive Power of Loadstones." 1729.

[James, the eldest son of James, heir-apparent to the title of Abercorn, and Elizabeth, daughter of lord Culpeper, succeeded his father in 1673 as groom of the bedchamber to Charles the second, and in 1701 became earl of Abercorn. He assented early to the revolution, and was created by king William viscount Strabane, and baron of Mount-Castle, in Ireland, anno 1701[2]. In 1706, to preserve his Scotish peerage, he went to that kingdom and sat in the session of parliament which concluded the Union[3]. In the reign of James the second he had commanded a regiment of horse, and was one of the privy-council to king William, queen Anne, George the first, and George the second. He died on the 28th of November 1734[4].

His lordship's only production seems to have been particularized by lord Orford, and occurs in Bibl. Westiana, under the title of Lord Paisley. A copy in the Museum catalogue was sought after, but unsuccessfully.]

[2] Douglas's Peerage, p. 4. [3] Crawfurd's Peerage, p. 2.
[4] British Cabinet.

THOMAS HAMILTON,

SIXTH EARL OF HADDINGTON,

[Was the second son of Charles, fifth earl of Haddington, and father to Charles, lord Binning, a poet already noticed, who had a better than an hereditary taste to recommend him. This earl died at Newhails, near Edinburgh[2], in October 1735; and from the ballad of Sheriff-Muir, appears to have sided with the government against the Pretender[3]. Douglas says he was a great promoter of the union between England and Scotland, and was one of the sixteen Scots peers in three British parliaments[4].

To him have been attributed a collection of Fescennine verses, published surreptitiously at Edinburgh, and afterwards at London, with the title of

"Forty select Poems, on several Occasions. By the Right Hon. the Earl of H . . . . . n."

"Tales in Verse, for the Amusement of leisure Hours; written by the late ingenious Earl of H——n."

He also is regarded as the author of

"A Treatise on Forest Trees," printed in 1761.

The last of these I have not been able, and the former I have not been desirous to procure.]

[2] Gent. Mag. for 1735, p. 681.

[3] Campbell's Hist. of Scotish Poetry, vol. ii. p. 195.

[4] Peerage of Scotland, p. 319.

GEORGE DOUGLAS,
LORD MORDINGTON.

[Of this peer lord Orford confessed he could learn nothing[2], but that he was the author of a pamphlet printed in octavo, which was in his own possession[3].

Mr. Reed has favoured me with a transcript of the title.

"The great Blessing of a monarchical Government, when fenced about with, and bounded by the Laws, and those Laws secur'd, defended, and observ'd by the Monarch. Also; that as a popish Government is inconsistent with the true Happiness of these Kingdoms, so great also are the Miseries and Confusions of Anarchy. Most humbly dedicated to his Majesty [Geo. I.], by George Douglas, Lord Mordington." Lond. 1724.

"Two Pieces against a weekly Paper called The Independent Whig;"

are believed to be mentioned in the Preface to the above work as his lordship's composition.]

[2] It appears from the Peerage of Douglas, that this was the fourth lord Mordington; that he married Catharine, the daughter of Dr. Lauder, rector of Shenly, Herts, and died in 1741. P. 488.

[3] See Works of Lord Orford, vol. i. p. 510.

SIMON FRASER,

LORD LOVAT,

[DESCENDED from one of the most ancient families in Scotland, though originally of French extraction. His father was Thomas Fraser of Beaufort, second son of Hugh, eighth lord Lovat, whence he became heir-male to the title of Lovat, was a man of good parts and master of most languages, particularly Latin, French, and Gaelic[2]. He appears to have been born about 1666. In 1692 he had the rank of captain in lord Tullibardin's regiment, but resigned, to prosecute his claim to be chief of the Frasers; and in order to accomplish this, has been alleged to have perpetrated an act of violence against lady dowager Lovat, for which he was tried and outlawed[3]. After obtaining a pardon of king William, he is reported to have fled to France, where ingratiating himself with king James, and turning papist, he got a commission and money from the French king to raise a party in Scotland; but not having credit to do so, on his return to France he was put into the Bastile. There he lay several years, and to get out took priest's orders, and acted as a jesuit[4] at

[2] Douglas's Peerage, p. 431.

[3] The circumstances of this outrage were related in Macpherson's History of Great Britain, vol. ii. and are scouted, but not refuted, in the Preface to lord Lovat's Life.

[4] His duplicity was stated in the Life of Lord Stair, p. 250.

St. Omer's till about 1715; when coming over and taking a contrary part, he assisted in seizing Inverness from the rebels, and got the title of Lovat[4]. In 1745 his son engaged in the rebellion of that time; and as this was believed to be at the father's instigation, his lordship was apprehended, carried to the Tower, and tried before his peers in Westminster Hall, March 9, 1746; received judgment on the 19th, and was beheaded on the 9th of April following[5], with more appearance of levity in his manner than became the solemn occasion[6], or than it was natural to assume at eighty years of age[7].

In 1785 was printed for J. Murray, in Fleet Street; and in 1797 was published by G. Nicol, Pall Mall,

"Memoirs[8] of the Life of Simon, Lord Lovat,

[4] Gent. Mag. vol. xvi. p. 326.

[5] Lord Belhaven had asserted in one of his speeches (Nov. 1706), that lord Lovat deserved, if practicable, to have been hanged five several times, in five different places, and upon five different accounts at least.

[6] Gent. Mag. vol. xvii. p. 162.

[7] Account of the Behaviour of Lord Lovat from the Time his Death-warrant was delivered to the Day of his Execution. Memoirs of the Life of Lord Lovat had been printed in 1746; but it is called by his lordship, or his editor, "a tissue of most impudent and ridiculous lies."

[8] The authenticity of these Memoirs (says the writer of the preface) is capable of the most simple and satisfactory establishment. The French MS. is now in the publisher's hands, and will for some time be submitted by him to the inspection of the curious. Two gentlemen who have been consulted on the subject, and who appear to have had the best opportunities of becoming familiarly acquainted with his lordship's hand,

written by himself in the French Language; and now first translated from the original Manuscript." 8vo.

A second title thus told the contents of the volume:

"The genuine and remarkable History or Manifesto of Simon, Lord Fraser or Frezel, of Lovat; one of the most ancient Peers of Scotland, and Head of the Clan of the Frasers, so celebrated in the North, and in the Highlands of Scotland. In Two Parts—The first treating of the cruel Injustice of the Family of Athol, and the other Enemies of that Nobleman:—The second, relating the unexampled Persecution employed against him by the Court of St. Germains for the Space of twelve Years after he had abandoned his Estates and his Clan as a Prey to his Enemies, to go into France, to tender his Services to that unfortunate Court."

From this diffusively translated Memoir of 468 pages, which contains a circumstantial detail of passing events, selection will hardly be required; but it may be candid to give briefly the report of the preface-writer as to his lordship's deserts, &c. since the original preface was suppressed.

writing, have given it as their opinion—the one that the whole, the other that the first part of the work is in lord Lovat's own hand. The Memoirs are handed to the press by the rev. Mr. Alexander Fraser, minister of Kirkhill, near Inverness: to whom it came as a part of the inheritance of Mr. Donald Fraser, his father, into whose hands the MS. was put by lord Lovat, with an injunction to publish it after his death; which injunction was repeated a few nights before his lordship's execution: but family differences retarded its progress to the press, and appear to have retarded its publication.

"The hero of this narrative," he observes, "was certainly no common personage. With considerable intellectual qualities, however, no character was ever blasted with such a torrent of scandal, a circumstance that naturally calls forth the generous mind to listen to his vindication. There is a strange inconsistency in the received character of lord Lovat, which is beyond all things calculated to excite curiosity and stimulate inquiry. In life, it should seem, he was made up of villainy and cowardice, &c. In death we all know he was a hero."

The Gentleman's Magazine for 1746 contains two letters by his lordship—one addressed to lord P—d—t, dated Oct. 30, 1745; and the other to the duke of Cumberland, dated Fort William, June 12, 1746, on being taken prisoner. In the latter he thus pleads with the duke:

"I often carried your royal highness in my arms in the parks of Kensington and Hampton Court, to hold you up to your royal grandfather that he might embrace you, for he was very fond of you and the young princesses[9]. Now, sir, all that I have to say in my present circumstances is, that your royal highness will be pleased to extend your goodness towards me in a generous and compassionate manner in my deplorable situation," &c.]

[9] This address was parodied in ballad verse, and printed in the Gent. Mag. ut sup.

DAVID MURRAY,

SIXTH VISCOUNT STORMONT,

[ELDER brother to William, earl of Mansfield, and father to David, the second earl [2], is reported to have written

"An Elegy sacred to the Memory of John, Earl of Strathmore, who was killed in 1715:" but not printed.

His lordship died in 1748.

Douglas calls him a man of great learning, knowledge, and integrity [3]. He married Anne, only daughter and heiress of John Stewart, esq. of Innernytie, by whom he had issue two sons and two daughters.]

[2] See Lord Orford's Works, vol. i. p. 510.

[3] Peerage of Scotland, p. 649.

JOHN LINDSAY,

EARL OF CRAUFURD,

[WAS the eldest son of John, sixteenth earl of Craufurd, by a daughter of lord Down, and born Oct. 4, 1702. Having lost his father and mother during childhood, he was sent by the duchess of Argyle to the university of Glasgow, where he made a general proficiency in college studies; though his inclination led him so entirely to history, that he is reported to have been more pleased with one lesson in Quintus Curtius, than with twenty lectures in philosophy; and more eager to develope a stratagem in Cæsar's Commentaries, than to solve a compound syllogism in logic. Evincing an inclination to become a soldier, his friends agreed to cherish his natural disposition, and removed him soon after he quitted the university to the academy of Vaudeuil at Paris, that he might be initiated in military science. On his returning to England in 1726, he became a captain in the North Gray Dragoons. In 1732 he was elected one of the sixteen peers for Scotland[a]. In the campaign on the Rhine in 1735, he served as a volunteer under prince Eugene: he joined the Imperial army in 1738 under field-marshal Munich; pursued the campaign of Hun-

[a] In 1739, says Douglas, he was gentleman of the bedchamber to the prince of Wales, and the next year got the command of a regiment of foot. Peerage, p. 163.

gary in 1739, of which he drew up an account, and received a wound at the battle of Krotzka, on the 29th of July in that year, which eventually produced his death in December 1749.

His lordship seems entitled to this brief notice for having prepared materials for the following publication: "his long illness (says the preface) having given him much leisure for reflection, and time to commit to paper what he thought most necessary or useful to the young soldier." Death prevented those papers from being reduced to order by lord Craufurd; but he committed them to the care of Mr. Henry Kopp, his faithful servant, who brought him off the field of battle at Krotzka. The tract occurs in sir William Musgrave's biographical collection in the British Museum, and is entitled,

"Memoirs of the Life of the late Right Honourable John, Earl of Craufurd: describing many of the highest military Atchievements in the late Wars; more particularly the Campaigns against the Turks: wherein his Lordship served both in the Imperial and Russian Armies. Compiled from his Lordship's own Papers, and other authentic Memoirs." Lond. 1769, 8vo.]

ANNE HOWARD,

VISCOUNTESS IRWIN,

[SECOND daughter of Charles, earl of Carlisle, and aunt to the present earl. She was first married to Richard, viscount Irwin; and secondly to colonel Douglas; and died in 1760.

This ingenious lady's printed productions are:

"A Character of the Princess Elizabeth," published in September 1759.

"An Ode on King George the Third," 1761.

"An Answer to some Verses of Lady Mary Wortley Montagu," printed in the Supplement to Pope's Works, vol. i. p. 170.

She also wrote

"A poetical Essay[a] on Mr. Pope's Characters of

[a] For which her ladyship was thus honourably noticed in Duncombe's Feminead, after the author's tribute to Frances, duchess of Somerset:

"By generous views one peeress more demands
A grateful tribute from all female hands:
One, who, to shield them from the worst of foes,
In their just cause dar'd Pope himself oppose.
Their own dark forms deceit and envy wear,
By IRWIN touch'd with Truth's celestial spear:
By her disarm'd, ye witlings, now give o'er
Your empty sneers, and shock the sex no more!
Thus bold Camilla, when the Trojan chief
Attack'd her country, flew to its relief,
Beneath her lance the bravest warriors bled,
And fear dismay'd the host which great Æneas led."

Women," which opens with an animated vindication of her own sex, and a forcible retort upon ours.

" By custom doom'd to folly, sloth, and ease,
No wonder Pope such female triflers sees;
But would the satirist confess the truth,
Nothing so like as male and female youth;
Nothing so like as man and woman old,
Their joys, their loves, their hates, if truly told;
Though different acts seem different sexes growth,
'T is the same principle impels them both.
View daring man, stung with ambition's fire,
The conqu'ring hero, or the youthful squire,
By different deeds aspire to deathless fame,
One murders man, the other murders game.
View a fair nymph, bless'd with superior charms,
Whose tempting form the coldest bosom warms:
No eastern monarch more despotic reigns,
Than this fair tyrant of the Cyprian plains.
Whether a crown or bauble we desire,
Whether to learning or to dress aspire;
Whether we wait with joy the trumpet's call,
Or wish to shine the fairest at a ball;
In either sex the appetite 's the same,
For love of pow'r is still the love of fame.
" Women must in a narrow orbit move,
But pow'r, alike, both males and females love.
What makes the difference then you may inquire,
Between the hero and the rural 'squire?
Between the maid bred up with courtly care,
Or she who earns by toil her daily fare?
Their pow'r is stinted, but not so their will,
Ambitious thoughts the humblest cottage fill;

Far as they can they push their little fame,
And try to leave behind a deathless name.
In education all the difference lies;
Women, if taught, would be as learn'd and wise
As haughty man, inspir'd by arts and rules;
Where God makes one, Nature makes many fools:
And though nugatrixes are daily found,
Fluttering nugators equally abound.
Such heads are toy-shops, fill'd with trifling ware,
And can each folly with each female share:
A female mind like a rude fallow lies,
No seed is sown, but weeds spontaneous rise.
As well we might expect in winter—spring,
As land untill'd a fruitful crop should bring:
As well we might expect Peruvian ore
We should possess, yet dig not for the store.
Culture improves all fruits, all sorts we find,
Wit, judgment, sense,—fruits of the human mind.
"Can female youth, left to weak woman's care,
Misled by Custom, Folly's fruitful heir;
Told that their charms a monarch may enslave,
That beauty, like the gods, can kill or save;
Taught the arcanas, the mysterious arts,
By ambush, dress, to catch unwary hearts:
If wealthy born, taught to lisp French and dance,
Their morals left, Lucretius-like, to chance:
Unus'd to books, nor virtue taught to prize,
Whose mind, a savage waste, unpeopled lies;
Which to supply, trifles fill up the void,
And idly busy, to no end employ'd:
Can these resist, when soothing pleasure wooes?
Preserve their virtue, when their fame they lose?
Can they on other themes converse or write,
Than what they hear all day, or dream all night?"]

ALEXANDER,

LORD FORBES OF PITSLIGO,

[Succeeded his father, the third lord Forbes, in 1691; and married the daughter of an eminent merchant of London. He had the misfortune to be engaged in the rebellion of 1745, at the battle of Dumblain, or Sheriff-Muir[2], for which he was attainted by parliament, and his estate and honours were forfeited to the crown. He died aged in 1762[3]. His lordship is said to have been a man of good parts, great honour and spirit, and universally beloved and esteemed[4].

He was the author of

"Essays, Moral and Philosophical, on several Subjects, viz. A View of the human Faculties. A short Account of the World. Two Discourses on Decency. An Essay on Self-love."

Written about the year 1732, and published in May 1763, as I learn from a MS. memorandum by Gyll, in Mr. Gough's copy of the Royal and Noble Authors; but I have not been able to obtain a sight of the volume.]

[2] See the ditty which celebrates that battle in the second volume of Campbell's History of Poetry in Scotland.

[3] Douglas's Peerage, p. 558.

[4] Ibid. See also Ritson's Scotish Songs, vol. ii. p. 62.

CATHARINE HYDE,

DUCHESS OF QUEENSBERRY.

[THE late Dr. Lort, whose recondite inquiries enabled him to appropriate many publications to their respective authors which had appeared anonymously, is said by Mr. Reed to have attributed the following tract to this celebrated lady:

"A proper Reply to a late very extraordinary Letter from the Hon. T—s H—y, Esq. to Sir Thomas Hanmer, Bart. In a Letter to the honourable Author. By a Lady." 1742, 8vo.

In support of Dr. Lort's averment, it may be remarked that a retort on the above pamphlet is addressed "To the fair most noble Author;" and it is obvious that the following passage in this retort points out her grace as the imputed author:

"When the tuneful Prior made his request 'to 'give Kitty the chariot but for a day,' I doubt not your grace had beauty enough 'to set the world on fire[a];' but I very much doubt your power at present to convert the rakes and ramblers."

[a] See the Female Phaeton, sent to lady C. Hyde, by the hon. Simon Harcourt, but penned by Prior, and printed in the Supplement to his Poems, 1722. In reference to which the following impromptu was made by the late lord Orford:

"ON SEEING THE DUCHESS OF QUEENSBERRY WALK AT THE FUNERAL OF THE PRINCESS DOWAGER OF WALES.

"To many a Kitty Love his car
Would for a day engage;
But Prior's Kitty, ever fair!
Obtain'd it for an age."

This lady was the second daughter[3] of Henry Hyde, earl of Rochester: she married Charles, duke of Queensberry, in 1720, and died July 17, 1777. Her grace is reputed to have born her faculties somewhat loftily, from her collateral alliance with royal blood; and having taken Gay under her patronage, when a license was refused by the lord chamberlain[4] to his second opera, she took a public part in resenting the indignity: remonstrated to the king and queen, and was forbidden the court; on which the duke and herself resigned their respective places, took the author into their mansion[5], and treated him with the endearing kindness of a beloved relative. This is evinced by the correspondence of Swift and Gay, the latter of whom penned many of his letters on the same page with the duchess. Pope has introduced an oblique compliment to her grace's person in his Moral Essays on the Characters of Women:

[3] She was the great grand-daughter of lord chancellor Clarendon, and great niece of his daughter Anne, who married the duke of York, afterwards James the second.

[4] Charles, duke of Grafton.

[5] Gay wrote thus to Swift in March 1729:—"I am now in the duke of Queensberry's house, and have been so ever since I left Hampstead; where I was carried at a time that it was thought I could not live a day. I must acquaint you (because I know it will please you), that during my sickness I had many of the kindest proofs of friendship, particularly from the duke and duchess of Queensberry, who, if I had been their nearest relation and dearest friend, could not have treated me with more constant attendance then; and they continue the same to me now."

"Th' exactest traits of body or of mind
We owe to models of an humbler kind.
If QUEENSBERRY to strip there's no compelling,
'Tis from a handmaid we must take a Helen."

The following extracts from an epistle to Dr. Swift, written after the death of her poetic protegé, do honour to her grace's sensibility.

"Sir,

"Soon after the death of Mr. Gay, I found myself more inclined to write to you, than to allow myself any other entertainment: but considering that might draw you into a correspondence that most likely might be disagreeable, I left off all thoughts of this kind till Mr. Pope shewed me your letter to him, which encourages me to hope we may converse together as usual; by which advantage I will not despair to obtain in reality some of those good qualities you say I seem to have. I am conscious of only one, that is, being an apt scholar: and if I have any good in me, I certainly learned it insensibly of our poor friend, as children do any strange language. It is not possible to imagine the loss his death is to me: but as long as I have any memory, the happiness of ever having had such a friend can never be lost to me. As to himself,

And here perhaps a farther tribute was glanced at the late Mrs. Sutherland, wife of Henry Sutherland, esq. whose symmetry of form and features had excited general admiration, and who was one of her grace's handmaids, when Pope was a frequent visitor in Burlington Gardens.

he knew the world too well to regret leaving it: and the world in general knew him too little to value him as they ought. I think it my duty to my friend to do him the justice to assure you, he had a most perfect and sincere regard for you. I have learned a good deal of his way of thinking on your account: so that if at any time you have any commands in this part of the world, you will do me a pleasure to employ me as you would him; and I shall wish it could ever be in my power to serve you in any thing essential. The duke meaned to write if I had not, concerning your money affairs. I differ with you extremely that you are in any likelihood of dying poor or friendless: the world can never grow so worthless. I again differ with you, that it is possible to comfort one's self for the loss of friends, as one does upon the loss of money. I think I could live on very little, nor think myself poor, or be thought so; but a little friendship could never satisfy one, and I could never expect to find such another support as my poor friend. In almost every thing but friends, another of the same name may do as well; but friend is more than a name, if it be any thing[7].

"*Feb.* 21, 1733."]

[7] Gay died in December 1732, at the age of forty-six. Lord Bolingbroke writing soon after to Swift, exclaims—"Poor John Gay! we shall see him no more: but he will always be remembered by those who knew him with a tender concern." Pope also deplored the loss of his "poor friend Gay, as a man of a most honest heart!" And I may add, from the information of Mrs. Sutherland, that his death was tenderly regretted by every inmate of Queensberry House.

PATRICK MURRAY,

LORD ELIBANK,

[THE son of Patrick, fourth lord Elibank, and brother to Mr. Alexander Murray, who was imprisoned in Newgate by order of the house of commons for his behaviour at the Westminster election in 1750[2]. His lordship was a lieutenant-colonel in the army at the expedition to Carthagena; married the widow of lord North and Grey, and died a very aged man[3], August 3, 1778, without issue. Dr. Johnson said of him, "Lord Elibank has read a great deal. It is true, I can find in books all that he has read; but he has a great deal of what is in books, proved by the test of real life."—There are few men, added Boswell, whose conversation discovered more knowledge enlivened by fancy; and his writings deserve to be collected[4]. These seem to consist of

"An Account of the Expedition against Carthagena."

A manuscript, I am informed by Mr. Chalmers, in the library of the office of the Board of Trade.

"Thoughts on Money, Circulation, and Paper Currency." Edinb. 1758, 8vo.

[2] Gent. Mag. for 1778, p. 391.

[3] Walpoliana, vol. ii. p. 43.

[4] See Boswell's Journal of his Tour, p. 486, second edition.

"Inquiry into the Origin and Consequence of the public Debts."

"Considerations on the present State of the Peerage of Scotland. By a Peer of Scotland." Lond. 1774, 8vo.

The object of this tract will be shown by a short extract.

"Never was there so humbling a degradation as what the Scots peers of the first rank and pretensions suffer, by the present mode of their admittance to the house of lords. For the truth of this, one needs but appeal to their own feelings, or to the common estimation of mankind. A Scots peer of the first rank is considered as an instrument singled out, and posted in the house of lords by the appointment of the minister at the time, for the end of supporting his measures, whatever they are or may be; and who, in case of failure, must expect to be turned out at the expiration of his term of seven years. He is supposed to be composed of such pliant materials, that in the event of a change of administration, the next minister makes no doubt of finding him equally obsequious, and ready to renounce his former connections. If he shall discover the smallest hesitation or remorse, or shall plead past services, he has the example of lord Stair, the duke of Montrose, &c. &c. to deter him."

The following courteous epistle passed from lord Elibank to Dr. Johnson, while the latter was proceeding on his tour to the Hebrides, in August 1773.

"Dear Sir,

"I was to have kissed your hands at Edinburgh the moment I heard of you; but you was gone. I hope

my friend Boswell will inform me of your motions. It will be cruel to deprive me an instant of the honour of attending you: as I value you more than any king in Christendom, I will perform that duty with infinitely greater alacrity than any courtier. I can contribute but little to your entertainment; but my sincere esteem for you gives me some title to the opportunity of expressing it.

"I dare say you are by this time sensible that things are pretty much the same as when Buchanan complained of being born *solo et seculo inerudito*. Let me hear of you; and be persuaded that none of your admirers is more sincerely devoted to you, than,

"Dear Sir,

"Your most obedient,

"And most humble servant,

"ELIBANK."

Dr. Johnson was so highly gratified by this "testimony of regard, from a mind so well qualified to estimate characters, and to deal out approbation in its due proportions," that he declared he never met his lordship without going away "a wiser man[5]."]

[5] Boswell's Journal, p. 211. Mr. Tytler, in his Dissertation on Scotish Music, 1783, commends the penetrating research of lord Elibank, for having produced a passage from the *Pensieri Diversi* of Tassoni, which ascribes to James the first of Scotland the invention of a new kind of music—*lamentevole e mesta, differente da tutte l'altre*. P. 204.

JOHN DALRYMPLE,

EARL OF STAIR,

[Son of George Dalrymple, baron of the exchequer in Scotland, who was younger son of John, first earl of Stair, succeeded his cousin William as fifth earl of Stair, in 1768. He was the author of various pamphlets on our national finance of much merit, though he was called the Cassandra of the state, for his gloomy predictions. The following is an imperfect list of his lordship's productions:

1. "The State of the national Debt, Income, and Expenditure." 1776, fol.

2. "Facts and their Consequences[2]." Lond. 1782, 8vo.

3. "State of the public Debts[3]." Lond. 1782, 8vo.

[2] The full title ran thus:—"Facts and their Consequences: submitted to the Consideration of the Public at large; but more particularly to that of the Finance Minister, and those who are, or mean to become, Creditors of the State. By John, Earl of Stair." 1782, 8vo. To which was afterwards added, a Postscript, containing "Thoughts on the Alteration said to be intended of the Land Tax."

[3] The full title ran thus:—"State of the public Debts and of the annual Interest and Benefits paid for them; as they will stand on the 5th of January 1783. Likewise, as they will stand, if the War continues, on the 5th of January 1784. To which the Attention of the Public is humbly requested before they decide as to Peace or War. Together with some Thoughts on the Extent to which the State may be benefited

4. " An Attempt to balance the Income and Expenditure of the State." 1783, 8vo. " Appendix to ditto."

5. " An Argument to prove, that it is the indispensable Duty of the Public to insist that Government do forthwith bring forward the Consideration of the State of the Nation." Lond. 1783, 8vo.

6. " On the proper Limits of Government's Interference with the Affairs of the East India Company." Lond. 1784, 8vo.

7. " Address to and Expostulation with the Public." Lond. 1784, 8vo.

8. " Comparative State of the public Revenues for the Years ended 10th Oct. 1783 and 10th Oct. 1784. By John, Earl of Stair." Lond. 1785, 8vo.

From the third of these the following extract has been imparted by Mr. Brydges, to whose amicable attention I am under more considerable obligations.

" The great, the simple, the self-denying virtues that make nations great, and keep them so, are all out of fashion, out of date; and in my conscience I believe, a man would gain more credit, and certainly would be much more sure of preferment, by an ingenious rhetorical apology for the want of every human virtue, than by possessing, without the power of announcing them, every great and good quality that

by Œconomy; and a few Reflections on the Conduct and Merit of the Parties contending for Power. By John, Earl of Stair.

Sunt lachrymæ rerum."

Second edition, Lond. 1783, 8vo.

can adorn human nature. 'Where the treasure lies, 'there the heart will be also;' and if, to speak at all hazards, as long as a man can stand upon his legs; if to tell a tale, 'like that of an idiot, full of sound 'and fury, but meaning nothing;' which, when tricked up and arranged in twenty puffing publications, scarce rises to common sense; if this is the sum, the ultimate reach of human excellence, and the sure path to every honour and emolument the state has to bestow, we shall soon, alas! all be nothing better than sophists and rhetoricians.

"Yet I do not mean to deny that oratory is an ingenious art, and very uncommon to be found in any degree of perfection: I only mean to bring under question its all-sufficiency, independent of those qualifications that used to merit, and used to ensure the confidence of mankind to govern the affairs of the state. It is recorded that a man came before Alexander the Great, who by a justness of eye, and by great practice, had acquired such a dexterity of hand, that at a considerable distance he could hit and fix a pea upon a needle's point. This illustrious conqueror did not call this son of ingenuity to the head of his councils, did not give him the disposal of his fleets and armies; he only rewarded him by ordering a bushel of peas to be given him. If talking floridly and fluently about great actions, is equivalent to the doing of them, very few will be performed;—

'And thus the native hue of resolution
'Is sicklied o'er with the pale cast of thought;

'And enterprizes of great pith and moment,
With this regard, their currents turn awry,
'And lose the name of action.'

Like the Greek monks, who at the siege of Constantinople, instead of manning the battlements against the common enemy, were nightly cutting one another's throats in civil broil, in furious fanaticism of dispute, on visionary prerogatives, purity and pre-eminence of the Greek over the Latin church, till Mahomet stormed the place, and put an end to their disputes and to them, to the Greek religion and to the Greek empire. Thus we, torn into pieces by paltry dissentions about place and power, perplexed by plans of constitutional purity and reformation, about which no two people can agree, yet both parties seem to favour, because both parties wish to make use of the worthy, well-meaning promoters of them to retain, or to acquire power: thus we, I say, alive to these alone, dead to all the rest, shall become an easy prey to the ambition of the house of Bourbon; our laws, our liberties, our constitution, and our empire, be involved in one common ruin; our fall unpitied, and our name forgot."

Lord Stair died on the 21st of June 1789.]

ALEXANDER FRASER,

LORD SALTOUN,

[Son of George, fifth lord Saltoun, of the name of Fraser, was born in 1758, and trained to the Scotish bar. His lordship married the daughter of Simon Fraser, esq. an opulent merchant of London, by whom he left several children; and died at Baldwins, in Kent, on the 13th of September 1793, in the thirty-sixth year of his age; lamented as a valuable character[2].

He published

"Thoughts on the Disqualification of the eldest Sons of the Peers of Scotland, to elect or to be elected from that Country in Parliament. By Alexander, Lord Saltoun, Advocate, and F. S. S. A." London, 1788, 8vo.

A second edition of this tract was printed in 1789, which comprised "Observations on the civil Polity of the Kingdom of Scotland."

In the Monthly Review[3], lord Saltoun was praised for having vindicated, with great energy and force of argument, the rights of the eldest sons of the peers of Scotland, by showing that the resolution of the Scotish parliament in 1685 and 1689 (by which the eldest sons of peers were first *discharged* from sitting in par-

[2] See Gent. Mag. vol. lxiii. p. 870.

[3] Vol. lxxix. p. 266.

liament), were only infringements of their natural and undoubted rights, obtained by a factious majority in troubled times. The noble author, considering that some persons in England may think the question of little importance to them, thus bespeaks their attention:

"Let it not be imagined that the refusal of justice to one order of men, is, to those who are in the full enjoyment of all their rights, a matter of indifference. Example has a wonderful power of multiplication. Depart from the spirit of a constitution in one instance, and you have a pretext for departing from it in another: thus precedents, accumulated into laws, have, in different ages and countries, converted free into arbitrary governments. In proportion as ideas of disfranchising and oppressing any class of men become familiar, in that proportion are new avenues opened for the exercise of injustice, faction, and tyranny. Every act of justice, on the other hand, but especially every reparation of injustice, is an homage paid to the genius of freedom, and adds fresh vigour to our political system."]

HUGH HUME CAMPBELL,

THIRD EARL OF MARCHMONT[2].

[THIS respectable peer was the last of those who distinguished themselves as leaders of the opposition in the house of commons during the administration of sir Robert Walpole, who paid him the compliment of saying—"There were few things he more ardently wished than to see lord Polwarth at the head of his family." He lived long in habits of strict intimacy with lord Cobham, sir William Wyndham, Bolingbroke, Pope, and other eminent persons of his time. About 1740 he succeeded to the Scots earldom, and in 1750 was chosen one of the sixteen peers, and continued to be so till 1784. He was promoted to be keeper of the great seal of Scotland in 1764, which he held till his death on Jan. 10, 1794. In learning of all sorts he was exceeded by few, in parliamentary information perhaps by none; yet his only boast was—that he never gave a vote or made a speech from an interested motive, during all the years he sat in the two houses[3].

"A State of the Rise and Progress of the Differences with Spain," has been ascribed to him[4].]

[2] Patrick, first earl of Marchmont, I just observe, is pointed out by Crawfurd as the writer of some curious and judicious "Remarks on Surnames" in Collier's Dictionary. Peerage, p. 311.

[3] Gent. Mag. vol. lxiv. p. 92.

[4] See an Historical View of the Principles, Characters, &c. of the political Writers of Great Britain, 1740, p. 47.

THE

NOBLE AUTHORS

OF

IRELAND.

GERALD FITZGERALD,

EARL OF DESMOND,

THE fourth earl of that line, was called "The Poet;" and, for his skill in the mathematics, was thought a magician. This was about the year 1370[2].

[Gerald succeeded his half-brother John, the third earl of Desmond, in 1369. In 1367 he had been constituted lord justice of Ireland, was present in the parliament of king Richard the second, and by commission dated Dec. 1388, was appointed joint-keeper of the peace in the counties of Limerick and Kerry, with very extensive powers; which he appears to have employed with credit to himself and satisfaction to his royal master. But we are told that in 1397 he went away out of his camp, or was privately murdered about the island of Kerry, being never heard of more[3].]

[2] Lodge's Irish Peerage, vol. i. p. 10.

[3] Lodge, ut sup. p. 11, edit. 1754.

LODOWICK,

LORD BARRY,

[Was engrafted by lord Orford on his Appendix to the Irish peers, because Wood had said in his Athenæ[2], that the play of "Ram-Alley, or Merry Tricks," printed in 1610, was "penned by the lord Barry[3], an Irishman, and was acted by the children of the king's revels." Coxeter, in his MSS. says Mr. Reed[4], has also bestowed on the author the same title, while Langbaine, Jacob, Gildon, and Whincop, call him only Mr. Lodowick Barry: but let this be as it may, adds the same authority, all writers agree that Barry was of an ancient and honourable family in Ireland, and flourished about the middle of the reign of James the first.]

[2] Vol. i. col. 629.

[3] No such title occurs in Lodge's Peerage of Ireland.

[4] Biog. Dram. vol. i. p. 15.

GEORGE CALVERT,

LORD BALTIMORE,

Was brought up under sir Robert Cecil, and in 1619 attained the office of secretary of state, which, however, he resigned conscientiously in 1624, on having embraced the Roman Catholic religion. He remained privy-counsellor, and was made a baron. He had the grant of Avalon, the first Christian settlement in Newfoundland, whither he went and defended it bravely against the French; and on its being afterwards yielded to them, he obtained the grant of Maryland, of which his family are still proprietors.

We have this list of his works:—

"Carmen Funebre in Dom. Hen. Untonum, ad Gallos bis legatum, ibique nuper Fato functum." Oxon. 1596, 4to.[2].

The earl of Bristol wrote an elegy on the same occasion[3].

"Speeches in Parliament."

"Various Letters of State."

[2] Biog. Brit. vol. ii. p. 1117. Wood, vol. ii. p. 565. [A few lines only in this collection of Oxford verses, on the death of sir Henry Unton, are given to his lordship.]

[3] See vol. iii. p. 54, of the present work.

" The Answer of Tom Tell-troth: the Practise of Princes and the Lamentations of the Kirke," 1642, 4to.

" Something about Maryland." Not printed.

[George Calvert, descended from the ancient house of Calvert in the earldom of Flanders, was born at Kipling, in Yorkshire, about 1580 or 1582[4]. He became a commoner of Trinity college, Oxford, in 1593, took the degree of B. A. in 1597, and of M. A. in 1605. He was appointed clerk of the council in 1607[5], and continued secretary to sir Robert Cecil, when the latter was raised to the office of lord treasurer. He received the honour of knighthood in 1617, and in 1619 was constituted one of the principal secretaries of state. In 1620, king James granted him a yearly pension of £1000 out of the customs; and though he resigned his office as secretary in 1624, from having become a professed convert to the Romish church, the king continued him a privy-counsellor all his reign; and in 1625 created him baron of Baltimore, in the county of Longford, in Ireland.

While secretary of state, sir George obtained a pa-

[4] Wood says he was fifteen years of age when he took his bachelor's degree, which places his birth in 1582; but Fuller describes him to have died in 1632, in the fifty-third year of his age, which makes the date of his birth 1580.

[5] See Lodge's Illustrations of British History, vol. iii. p. 345.

tent for him and his heirs to be absolute lord and proprietor of the province of Avalon [6], a name transferred to Newfoundland from Avalon, in Somersetshire, whereon Glastonbury stands, the first spot on which Christianity is said to have taken root in Britain, as the other was in that portion of America. Having determined to abandon his plantation from being much exposed to the insults of the French, he went to Virginia, and obtained from Charles the first a patent for him and his heirs to possess the colony of Maryland [7]. He died in 1632.

[6] On this occasion Hayman, the epigrammatist, and governor of the plantations in Newfoundland, presented the following lines to lord Baltimore, when he went over to inspect his possessions:

Great Sheba's wise queen travel'd farre to see
Whether the truth did with report agree;
You, by report perswaded, laid out much,
Then wisely came to see if it were such:
You came and saw, admir'd what you had seene,
With like successe as the wise Sheba queene.
If every sharer heere would take like paine,
This land would soon be peopled to their gaine.

Quodlibets, book ii. ep. 197.

[7] This grant involved his successor Cecilius, lord Baltimore, in much perplexity, as the following litigious tracts will show. In 1635 was published A Relation of the successful Beginnings of Lord Baltimore's Plantation in Maryland. Another Relation was printed in 1635 with the charter. In 1653 appeared, The Lord Baltimore's Case concerning the Province of Maryland. In the same year, Virginia and Maryland, or the Lord Baltimore's printed Case uncased and answered. This was followed by Babylon's Fall in Maryland: a fair Warning to

Lloyd, in speaking of lord Baltimore's political character, says, " he was the only statesman, who being engaged to a decried party, managed his business with such great respect for all sides, that all who knew him applauded him, and none that had any thing to do with him complained of him [8].

In Harl. MS. 1580, are fifteen original letters from sir George Calvert, when secretary of state, to the duke of Buckingham. The following being the shortest is extracted, as his printed performances eluded research at the time they were required.

" May it please your Lordship,

" All I have to say now, is humbly to thanke you for your last favor, in remembring me with a letter, though it is more then I looke for. It shall be enough

Lord Baltimore, by Leonard Strong, Agent to the People there. To this an answer was given by John Longford, the servant of lord Baltimore; and lastly came out Hammond versus Heamons, &c.

[8] The following report by archbishop Abbot is not so favourable :—" Mr. secretary Calvert," says the prelate, in a letter to sir Thomas Roe, " hath never looked merrily since the prince [Charles] his coming out of Spain. It was thought that he was much interested in the Spanish affaires. A course was taken to rid him of all employments and negotiations. This made him discontented; and as the saying is, *Desperatio facit monachum*, so he apparently turned papist, which he now professeth, this being the third time that he hath been to blame that way. His majesty, to dismiss him, suffered him to resign his secretary's place to sir Albertus Morton, who paid him £3000 for the same." Roe's Letters, p. 372.

at all tymes, yf it please your lordship, that I may understand your commandments by Mr. Francis Cottington, and that I remayne in your favor. Here is amongst all honest men an universall joye for the good newes[a] brought us by Mr. Grymes; and wee have made the best expression of it wee can for the present. I hope it shall every day encrease: first, for the generall good; and next, for the great part of honor your lordship hath in it: wherein God make you as happy as ever man was! and so I rest,

" Your lordship's humble

" And most faithfull servant,

" GEO. CALVERT.

" S. Martin's Lane, 3 Aprill 1623."]

[a] The short-lived prospect of prince Charles's union with the infanta of Spain.

CHRISTOPHER WANDESFORDE,

VISCOUNT CASTLECOMER,

[Son and heir of sir George Wandesforde, knt. of Kirklington, in Yorkshire, was born at Bishop Burton, in the East Riding of that county, in Sept. 1592. His family was very ancient and honourable; the pedigree beginning with Geoffry de Musters, of Kirklington, in the reign of Henry the second. He was taught by his virtuous mother the rudiments of the English tongue, and of the Christian religion, and sent as soon as it was proper to the free-school of Wells, and there instructed in due course in the Latin and Greek languages. About the age of fifteen he was judged fit for the university, and admitted of Clare Hall, Cambridge, under the tuition of Dr. Milner. Here, it is supposed, his acquaintance commenced with Mr. Wentworth, afterwards earl of Strafford, which grew into the strictest friendship and fraternal affection. Mr. Wandesforde is said to have made great progress at college in the arts and sciences, and the knowledge of things natural, moral, and divine; but applied himself closely at the same time to the study of the classics, and particularly to oratory, as appears from his subsequent speeches in parliament. At the age of nineteen he was called from the university by his father's death, to a scene of important business, the weighty regulation of family affairs,

with an estate heavily involved; his necessary attention to which prevented him from pursuing the studies preparatory to assuming the clerical profession, which he therefore relinquished contrary to his previous resolve. A general acquaintance with the laws of his country seems now to have been his leading acquirement, and hence, when he became a representative in parliament, he was nominated one of the eight chief managers in the impeachment of the duke of Buckingham. The account of Mr. Wandesford's share in that transaction as given by Rushworth, is much to the credit of his moderation and prudence. In the new parliament, which met March 17, 1628, he made a conspicuous figure. "The part which Mr. Wandesforde acted," says his biographer [a], "as a patriot supporting the privileges of the people when attacked, and when these were secured by a confirmation of the petition of right, adhering to his sovereign, shews him to have understood our constitution well; and one must naturally conclude that he had thoroughly studied that golden book of Fortescue, *De Laudibus Legum Angliæ*, which his compatriots Mr. Selden and sir Edward Coke so justly admired. About the year 1633 it was proposed by Charles the first to send Mr. W. ambassador to Spain; but this honour was declined, from not wishing to engage in any public employment. Soon after, however, when his friend lord Wentworth was fixed on to go as lord deputy to

[a] Comber's Memoirs of the Lord Deputy Wandesforde, p. 26.

Ireland, Mr. Wandesforde was persuaded to accompany him as master of the rolls, from motives of personal regard. He arrived at Dublin in the end of July 1633, where he built a new office of the rolls at his own cost. In 1636 he was made one of the lords justices of Ireland, in the absence of lord Wentworth, and knighted. Retiring to his seat at Kildare, he completed his book of Instructions to his Son, which bears date Oct. 5, 1636. He soon after sold Kildare to lord Wentworth, and purchased the estate of Castlecomer, where he established a manufactory for cottons, and founded a colliery. In 1640 he was appointed lord deputy of Ireland in the place of lord Strafford, and gave such satisfaction to the king by his conduct in that high station, that he was created baron Mowbray and Musters, and viscount Castlecomer. On the receipt of the patent he exclaimed—"Is it a fit time for a faithful subject to appear higher than usual, when his king, the fountain of honours, is likely to be reduced lower than ever[3]?" He therefore ordered the patent to be concealed, and his grandson was the first who assumed its privileges. His lordship died on the 3d of December 1640; and his loss was universally lamented, says Lodge, being a man of great prudence, moderation, integrity, and virtue[4]. Sir

[3] Very similar is this declaration to that of lord Montrose, made some years afterward in his celebrated elegy—

"Now not to suffer shews no loyal heart:
When kings want ease subjects should feel the smart."

[4] Peerage of Ireland, vol. iii. p. 198.

John Borlase[5] seems plainly to ascribe his death to his tender friendship for lord Strafford, who becoming the victim of a political party, rendered the lord deputy discontented with his situation, in which the same writer assures us, that he behaved through his whole government with much policy as a statesman, with advantage to his king, and affection to his predecessor. That predecessor is said to have received intelligence of his death with tears, and to have uttered the following apostrophe—"I attest the eternal God! that the death of my cousin Wandesforde more affects me than the prospect of my own: for in him is lost the richest magazine of learning, wisdom, and piety, that these times could boast!"

His lordship was reported by his daughter to have read over the whole Bible yearly, and to have made "great remarks upon it." These remarks, with other "Collections in Divinity," are said to be irretrievably lost: and so it was for some time surmised, were his valuable "Instructions to his Son;" till a duplicate copy was discovered which had been privately transcribed, and from which the work was printed under the editorial care of the author's great-great-grandson, Thomas Comber, LL. D. in 1777, small 8vo. with a second volume in 1778, containing Memoirs of the Life and Death of Lord Deputy Wandesforde. These volumes are in the library of my friend Mr. Todd, and were communicated with his usual kindness.

[5] Pref. to the Hist. of the Irish Rebellion.

The following paragraphs are extracted from lord Castlecomer's "Instructions to his Son[6]."

"In the first place let me *advise*, nay, by the authority of a father I must *charge* you (as that which neglected, you cannot answer to me in the next world), that you reserve an intire and uniform obedience to your virtuous mother all the daies of her life:—not whilst you are young only (so long your own fear, and perhaps her authority may prevail over you), but afterwards, when for your better education you will be removed far from her, by expressing upon all occasions the duties and affections of an humble and thankful child.

"While you are young and at home, look not down upon your brothers and sisters with disdain and neglect; but respect them as pieces hewn out of the same rock: and by affability and gentle intreatment of them, habits of love and affection will grow between your selves; and thence better cements of the stones of one building, than austerity and supercilious behaviour, which help to put down and not to build up a house.

"Look upon your superiours in age or place with humility and respect; upon your inferiors with mildness and courtesy: for by this kind of carriage you draw down more regard from those that are above

[6] This son, says Dr. Comber, became very accomplished by an academical education, foreign travel, &c. but suffered greatly by the rebels in the civil wars, and being at age, and on the point of marriage with the eldest daughter of sir John Lowther, was drowned in the river Swale, March 31, 1651.

you, and win greater estimation from your inferiours towards you.

"Above all things, let me commend to your remembrance that you have that catholickly-beloved vertue Truth in singular veneration. You cannot obscure it by direct lying, or indeed by any false gloss or excuse, but you become guilty of the ninth commandment. Serve Truth when you are young, and then you will be master of it when you are old: and to that end, let the observation of Solomon be alwayes in your remembrance—'The lips of Truth shall be established 'for ever; but a lying tongue is but for a moment:' and in another place—'He that speaketh lyes shall 'perish.'

"To the end you may be enabled to the performance of these and other such duties in your youth; you must take care to apply yourself to those only means which can and will best dispose you to them; that is, a constant and daily performance of your duty to GOD Almighty. Let his service be the first work you begin withall in the morning, and the last you conclude the day withall, when you goe to your rest: for how can you think yourself worthy of his common blessings of preservation and protection, unless you render all the glory and praise to his holy Name, which your understanding and capacity can enable you to performe?

"To live otherwise than you should, because other men discourse upon you, is pusillanimity. Be that man you seem, and be as holy as you will. The scandall is not given by you, but taken by them who impute hypocrisy to you.

"As in a garden there be severall flowers; some for use, some placed there for beauty only, and many weeds good for neither: so will you find here, some who for their sobriety and civill behavior, will be worthy not of your acquaintance only, but of your observation; others to be civilly treated, but not too near approached, and many totally to be abandoned.

"If you will hear and know the best things, be not vulgar in your acquaintance: much time is lost and mispent by young men with such popular companions. The way to usefull knowledge is more narrow and precise. In much and mixed company there may be variety, seldom soundness of discourse. It is the mixture of serious with delightfull conversation which satisfies wise men and profits your self.

"In the choice of a friend, parity in years is not so considerable as in him whom you make your companion. Before you fix upon him you must peruse him as students doe a hard text—read severall comments upon him. A friend is a rich cabinet, where the most precious jewells for ornament and use are reserved. When you consider what is due from you to him, and what from him to you; then will you know that too much care cannot be taken in the discovery of such a treasure.

"The usefullest, and in my opinion the wisest, course of proceeding with all kind of persons and in all affairs, is plain, discreet, honest dealing; not only as a precept derived from the law divine, but as it serves you in a morall construction.

"CHRIST^{R}. WANDESFORDE."]

WILLIAM VILLIERS,

VISCOUNT GRANDISON,

[THE eldest son of sir Edward Villiers, by Barbara, daughter to sir John St. John, and niece to sir Oliver St. John, whom he succeeded in the title of viscount Grandison in 1630. In 1640 he was colonel of a regiment in the army of Charles the first, raised against the Scots; and on the breaking out of the civil war, he engaged his brothers to adhere to the royal cause, and signalized himself on many occasions. In 1641 he commanded a troop of horse, quartered in the county of Armagh; which being surprised and almost cut to pieces by the Irish insurgents on their first rising, who possessed themselves of their arms, he came and served his sovereign in England. But in Dec. 1642, by the miscarriage of orders, he was exposed at too great a distance from the army with his single regiment of 300 horse and another of 200 dragoons, to the unequal encounter of 5000 horse and dragoons; and after a retreat to Winchester, was taken with all his party. No blame on this occasion attached to the commander; and the misfortune was lessened, by his making an escape[a] with some of his principal officers to the king at Oxford. On July 26, 1643, he commanded the foot at the siege of Bristol, where he led on a division with great resolution; but being

[a] Qu. From the Tower? See the title to his translation.

beaten off and wounded he was carried to Oxford, where he died, at the age of thirty, and was buried in the cathedral of Christ Church, under a stately monument, erected by his only daughter Barbara, countess of Castlemain [3].

Lord Clarendon, in his History of the Rebellion [4], bestows a high character on viscount Grandison; and this character, added to the report of Lodge, has swayed with me to ascribe the following work to him rather than to his brother John, of whom little seems to be known, except that he succeeded his elder brother, and left the title, from having no issue, to his younger brother George [5]. The date indeed is posterior to the demise of William, viscount Grandison; but the volume may have been put forth by his successor, or the copy used by the editor may have had a post-dated second title-page.

"Saint Chrysostome his Parænesis, or Admonition, wherein hee recalls Theodorus the fallen; or generally, an Exhortation for desperate Sinners. Translated by the Lord Viscount Grandison, Prisoner in the Tower." Lond. 1654, 12mo.

His lordship professes to have "with some pains renewed his long discontinued acquaintance with the Greek, to render Saint Chrysostome's meaning into plain English." The dedication, being original, may contribute a specimen of his composition.

[3] Lodge's Peerage of Ireland, vol. ii. p. 95, where the inscription is given.

[4] Vol. ii. p. 299.

[5] See Lodge, ut sup. p. 97.

"*To my noble Lord the Earl of Cleavland*[6].

"My Lord,

"Since I first began this translation, your lordship has stil encourag'd me to go on with it, and when I had ended it, I could not but think it unfinish't, till I had prefixt your name to it. I have alwaies told your lordship that I had no vanity to own my imperfections: and if I thought my confidence to print this Treatise a fault, I would smother rather then publish it. But having most seriously weighed the content and satisfaction the originall brought to myselfe, after I had taken the paines to translate it; I resolv'd to make it communicable to as many as please to read Saint Chrysostome in my English. And though it particularly aimes at fallen Theodorus, and as at him, so at every dissolute person; the most opiniated reserved men may read it, and perhaps sometimes find themselves not a little concern'd in it. For it most particularly treats against desperation; which is a disease lyable to the greatest confidence. Especially when the very same men, who have had the severe curiosity almost to blind their brethren with plucking the motes out of their eyes, shall be brought to consider the beames that are in their own: so great and just often proves their doome, who are not forewarn'd by our Saviour—'Not to judge lest they be judged.'

"My lord, this treatise of the holy father signally

[6] Thomas, lord Wentworth, in 1625 was created earl of Cleveland, in Yorkshire, by Charles the first; and died in 1667. See Bolton's Extinct Peerage, p. 62.

invites us to be our owne physicians; and sincerely to arraigne our soules before the face of Heaven. It instructs us how to prize the beauties God has endowed our minds with, unlesse wee soyle them with our owne negligence. It teaches us to preferre the care of our souls above all earthly alurements, though baited with the most tempting delights; and may well then be a fit mission from a prison to those in the greatest liberty. For men in restraint (while they are most forbid vanities) begin to know then most truly what they are: for all deceiving delights possesse us like the devil; they take our wits from us: but the correcting hand of God, whilst we are in the troubles and miseries of this world, prepares us for a better. And here wee shall find weapons and arms fit for the fiercest conflict of that nature, — here, my lord, in this 'Translation,' which I dedicate to you with that infinite desire I have ever to be esteemed,

"Your lordship's most faithful servant,

"GRANDISON."]

ROGER BOYLE,

EARL OF ORRERY,

A MAN who never made a bad figure but as an author[2]. As a soldier his bravery was distinguished; his stratagems, remarkable[3]. As a statesman, it is sufficient to say that he had the confidence of Cromwell: as a man, he was grateful, and would have supported the son of his friend: like Cicero and Richlieu he could not be content without being a poet. The sensible author of a very curious life of this lord, in the Biographia, seems to be as bad a judge of poetry as his lordship or Cicero, when he says that his writings are never flat and trivial.—What does he think of an hundred such lines as these,

[2] [Aubrey, with much confidence, asserts the universality of lord Orrery's excellence; and calls him "that great poet, great statesman, great soldier, and great every-thing, which merits the name of great or good." Oxford Cabinet, p. 45.—Winstanley terms him, the credit of the Irish nobility for wit and ingenious parts, and who had the command of a smooth style, both in prose and verse, though his dramatic histories were written after the French way of rhyme, then very much in fashion. Lives of the Eng. Poets, p. 197.]

[3] See his Life in the Biog. Brit.

When to the wars of Aquitaine I went,
I made a friendship with the earl of Kent[4].

One might as soon find the sublime, or the modest, or the harmonious, in this line,

O fortunatam natam me consule Romam!

Lord Orrery wrote—

"The Irish Colours displayed; in a Reply of an English Protestant to a Letter of an Irish Roman Catholic." Lond. 1622, 4to.

"An Answer to a scandalous Letter lately printed, and subscribed by Peter Walsh, &c." Dublin, 1662, 4to. and Lond.

"A Poem of His Majesty's happy Restoration." MS.

"A Poem on the Death of the celebrated Mr. Abraham Cowley[5]." Lond. 1667, fol.

"Mustapha, a Tragedy." 1667, fol.

"The History of Henry the Fifth, a Tragedy." 1668, fol.

"The Black Prince, a Tragedy." 1669, fol.

"Tryphon, a Tragedy." 1672, fol.

"Parthenissa," a Romance in Three Parts. Lond. 1665, 4to.—1677, fol.

[4] The Black Prince, Act V.

[5] [Cowley had written an Ode, upon occasion of a copy of verses of lord Broghill's. See Anderson's Poets, vol. v. p. 285.]

His biographer says, " three volumes, folio," and seems to think that this performance is not read, because it was never completed; as if three volumes in folio would not content the most heroic appetite that ever existed!

" A Dream," a Poem.

" A Treatise of the Art of War." Lond. 1677, fol.

said to have been much ridiculed[6]; but it is applauded by the Biographia.

" Poems on the Fasts and Festivals of the Church[7]."

Printed, but never finished. I should act with regard to these as I should about the romance, not read them; not because they were never finished, but because they were ever begun. We are told his lordship always wrote when he had a fit of the gout, which it seems was a very impotent muse.

[6] [Langbaine had been told, that this piece was commended " by many expert captains" for the best of the kind extant in English; and thought that his lordship's reputation joined with the earl of Roscommon's, might be sufficient to atone for their country's character in point of wit. Dram. Poets, p. 27.]

[7] [A MS. copy of this production is in the library of Mr. Brand, and bears the following title: " Poems on the chiefest Holy-daies in our Churches Kalendar, by Roger, Earl of Orrery, 1678."]

The rest of his works were posthumous.

" Mr. Anthony, a Comedy." 1690, fol.

" Guzman, a Comedy." 1693, 4to.

" Herod the Great, a Tragedy." 1694, fol.

" Altemira, a Tragedy." 1702, 4to.[8].

All his dramatic pieces, but Mr. Anthony, have been published together in two vols. 8vo. Lond. 1739.

" His State Letters." Lond. 1742, fol.[9].

[Lord Orrery was the younger brother of Richard, earl of Burlington and Cork, and fifth son of Richard, stiled " the great earl of Cork." He was born in 1621, and by the credit of his father with lord deputy Falkland, was raised to the dignity of baron Broghill when only seven years old. His education was received in the college of Dublin, where he distinguished himself as an early and promising genius. In 1638 he was

[8] [This play being left unfinished by its author, his grandson, Charles Boyle, earl of Orrery, revised and completed it; and lopping off its redundances, reduced the drama within a reasonable compass. The prologue was written by lord Bolingbroke, the epilogue by C. Boyle. Biog. Dram. vol. ii. p. 12.]

[9] Richard, called the great earl of Cork, father of this earl of Orrery, wrote " Memoirs of his own Life and Times; which he called, True Remembrances:" a work said to be still extant in MS.—[And cited by Dr. Campbell in his biography of the Boyles, as formerly in the hands of Mr. Smith apothecary in the Strand. Biog. Brit. vol. ii. p. 460.]

sent to make the tour of France and Italy. In 1641 he had to defend his father's castle of Lismore from the assaults of rebellion, in which he behaved with all the spirit of a young officer, and the discretion of a veteran. At the death of Charles the first he was induced to quit both his estate and his country as ruined past all hopes, and Cromwell found means to gain him over to his party, to which he proved of the greatest consequence; and he is said to have formed a project for engaging the protector to restore the old constitution. On the decease of Oliver he continued firmly attached to his son Richard, till the dark clouds of anarchy seemed again to be hovering over the British island. He then became instrumental in the restoration of Charles the second, who created him earl of Orrery in 1660. He was soon after made one of the lords justices of Ireland, and his conduct conciliated general esteem: but his enemies contrived some time after to bring a charge of treason against him, from which he defended himself so well, that the prosecution came to nothing. He lost his public employments however, though he retained the king's favour, and continued to give his advice and opinion as a counsellor, with the freedom of an honest, plain-dealing man[a], till the time of

[a] When the duke of Ormond in 1677 was appointed lord lieutenant of Ireland, the king obliged him to take lord Orrery's advice, which he gave very readily on five sheets of paper. This advice was followed, and he received letters of compliment on the occasion from the lord lieutenant and the lord chancellor. Harris's edit. of Ware's Ireland, vol. iii. p. 176.

his death, which took place on the 16th of October 1679[3].

Lord Clarendon has given an account of his lordship's political[4], and Dr. Campbell of his domestic character. Mrs. Phillips, who was patronised and assisted in her poetical revisals by this nobleman, says,

> " Of him I cannot which is hardest tell—
> Or not to praise him, or to praise him well."

His lordship's poems were printed in 1717, 8vo. and he addressed a copy of verses to the hon. Edward Howard, on his British Princes.

The following Anacreontic is ascribed to lord Broghill, in Lawes's Ayres and Dialogues, 1653:

" THE EXCELLENCY OF WINE.

" 'T is wine that inspires,
And quencheth Love's fires,
Teaches fools how to rule a state;
Mayds ne'er did approve it,
Because those that love it,
Despise and laugh at their hate.

" The drinkers of beer
Did ne'er yet appear
In matters of any weight;
'T is he whose designe
Is quicken'd by wine,
That raises wit to its height.

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[3] Lodge's Peerage, vol. i. p. 290; and Biog. Dict. vol. i. p. 40. In Biog. Brit. vol. ii. a detailed life of his lordship is given by Dr. Campbell.

[4] See History of the Rebellion, vol. iii. pp. 97. 755.

"We then should it prize,
For never black eyes
Made wounds which this could not heale:—
Who then doth refuse
To drink of this juice,
Is a foe to the common-weale."

It was well observed by Cibber, or his literary colleagues, that this eminent statesman lived a life of too much hurry to become a proficient in poetry; a grace which not only demands the most extensive abilities, but much leisure and contemplation. But if he was not extremely eminent as a poet, he was far removed above contempt; and we can easily forgive want of elegance and correctness in one who was of so much service to his country, and who was born rather to *live* than to *write* a great part[5].]

[5] Lives of the Poets, vol. ii. p. 195, where it is stated, that, the State Letters excepted, his lordship's political papers perished in the flames, when his house at Charleville was burned in the year 1690, by a party of king James's soldiers.

WILLIAM,

LORD BRERETON OF LEIGHLIN.

[" THIS virtuous and learned lord, says Aubrey[2], who was my most honourable and obliging friend, was educated at Breda, by Jo. Pell, P. D. then professor there of the prince of Orange's illustrious school. Sir George Goring, earl of Norwich, who was my lord's grandfather, did send for him over, where the then Mr. J. Pell took great care of him, and made him a very good algebraist." He appears to have been raised to the Irish peerage as baron of Leighlin in 1624[3], and dying March 17, 1680, was buried in St. Martin's church, London.

This lord, according to Aubrey, was an excellent musician and a good composer, and wrote a poem entitled,

" Origines Moriens,"

which remained in MS. and still perhaps may do so, pervious only to the sight of some single-shelf collector of curiosities.]

[2] Oxford Cabinet, p. 30. [3] See Lodge, vol. i. p. 261.

WENTWORTH DILLON,

EARL OF ROSCOMMON,

One of the most renowned writers in the reign of Charles the second, but one of the most careless too. His

"Essay on translated Verse,"

and his

"Translation of Horace's Art of Poetry,"

have great merit[a]: in the rest of his poems there are scarce above four lines that are striking, as these,

> The law appear'd with Maynard at their head,
> In legal murder none so deeply read.

And these, in the Apparition of Thomas Ross to his Pupil the Duke of Monmouth,

> Like Samuel, at thy necromantic call,
> I rise to tell thee, God has left thee, Saul!

---

[a] ["First Mulgrave rose, Roscommon next, like light
To clear our darkness, and to guide our flight;
With steady judgment, and in lofty sounds,
They gave us patterns, and they set us bounds.
The Stagyrite and Horace laid aside,
Inform'd by them, we need no foreign guide."
Lord Lansdowne's Essay upon unnatural Flights in Poetry.]

His poems are printed together in the first volume of the works of the Minor Poets. At the desire of the duke of Ormond, he translated into French Dr. Sherlock's Discourse on Passive Obedience, entitled,

"The Case of Resistance of the supreme Powers[3]."

And we are told[4] that his lordship, in conjunction with Dryden, projected a society for refining and fixing the standard of our language.

[The earl of Roscommon is supposed to have been born in Ireland in 1633, during the lieutenantcy of Wentworth, earl of Strafford, who being both his uncle and his godfather, gave him his surname. At his seat in Yorkshire he was first instructed in Latin, which he is said to have written with elegance, though he could not retain the rules of grammar. When the prosecution commenced against lord Strafford, he was sent to Caen, in Normandy, by the advice of archbishop Usher, who had converted his father from popery. At Caen he prosecuted his academical studies under the learned Bochart; and afterwards travelled into Italy, where he examined with care the most

[3] See his life prefixed to his Poems, in the second volume of a miscellany called, The Works of the Earls of Rochester, Roscommon, Dorset, &c.

[4] See his life in the Gen. Dict.

valuable remains of classical antiquity, and acquired uncommon skill in the knowledge of medals. Soon after the restoration, lord Roscommon returned to England, and was made captain of the band of pensioners; but this preferment proved a misfortune, as it led him into extravagances which induced a passion for gaming. This impaired his fortune, involved him in quarrels, and made it prudent for him to retire to Ireland to look after his estate. On his return to England he was appointed master of the horse to the duchess of York, and married Frances, daughter of the earl of Burlington. He now cultivated literature, and formed the plan of a literary society: but the gout put a period to his life and to his project in 1684. At the moment in which he expired, he repeated with the most fervent devotion two lines of his own version of *Dies Iræ:*

> My God, my father, and my friend,
> Do not forsake me at my end[5].

Lord Roscommon was the author of several poetic pieces, which possess considerable merit, but on which such high commendations were bestowed in his own time, as he probably would not have obtained had he been of inferior rank[6]. Fenton partially remarks, "In his writings we view the image of a mind that was naturally serious and solid, richly furnished, and adorned with all the ornaments of art and science,

[5] Fenton's Waller, Anderson's Poets, &c.

[6] Biog. Brit. vol. v. p. 249.

and those ornaments unaffectedly disposed in the most regular and elegant order[7]." From this account of the riches of his mind, says Dr. Johnson, who would not imagine that they had been displayed in large volumes and numerous performances? who would not be surprised that they are not sufficient to form a single book, or to appear otherwise than in conjunction with the works of some other writer of the same petty size[8]? We must however allow of Roscommon, what is very much to his honour, that he is the only correct writer in verse before Addison; and that if there are not so many or so great beauties in his compositions as in those of some contemporaries, there are at least fewer faults. His versification is smooth, but rarely vigorous, and his rhymes are remarkably exact. He improved taste if he did not enlarge knowledge, and may be numbered among the benefactors to English literature[9]. Nor is this his highest praise; for Pope has thus celebrated him as a moral writer:

——in all Charles's days,
Roscommon only boasts unspotted lays.

And Hurdis has the following consentaneous compliment in his Village Curate:

Roscommon fills with elegant remark
His verse as elegant; unspotted lines
Flow from a mind unspotted as themselves.

---

[7] Fenton's Waller, p. cxli. 8vo. edit.

[8] The poetical works of lord Roscommon were printed in the same volume with those of Richard Duke, 1717, 8vo.

[9] Lives of the Poets.

A portion of his lordship's "Ode upon Solitude" may afford a fair specimen of the few original poems which he left behind him.

"Hail, sacred Solitude! from this calm bay
I view the world's tempestuous sea,
And with wise pride despise
All those senseless vanities:
With pity mov'd for others, cast away
On rocks of hopes and fears I see 'em toss'd,
On rocks of folly and of vice I see 'em lost:
Some the prevailing malice of the great,
Unhappy men or adverse fate,
Sunk deep into the gulphs of an afflicted state.
But more, far more, a numberless prodigious train,
Whilst Virtue courts 'em, but alas! in vain,
Fly from her kind embracing arms,
Deaf to her fondest call, blind to her greatest charms,
And, sunk in pleasures and in brutish ease,
They in their shipwreck'd state themselves obdurate please.

"Hail, sacred Solitude! soul of my soul,
It is by thee I truly live,
Thou dost a better life and nobler vigour give:
Dost each unruly appetite control:
Thy constant quiet fills my peaceful breast
With unmix'd joy, uninterrupted rest."]

WILLIAM, LORD BROUNCKER,

VISCOUNT OF CASTLE LYONS.

[WILLIAM Brounker, or Brouncker, was the son of sir William Brounker, knight, and born about the year 1620[a]. Aubrey says, he was of no university; but he applied himself with so much diligence and success to the study of the mathematics, that he arrived to great perfection in that branch of useful knowledge. He succeeded to his father's honours in 1645, and in June 1646 was created M. D. at Oxford. In April 1660 he subscribed, with many others, a declaration, wherein general Monk was acknowledged the restorer of the laws and privileges of these nations. When the Royal Society was incorporated by charter in 1662, he was nominated the first president of that learned body, which station he held about fifteen years, and was of great service as well as a considerable ornament to the society. He enjoyed at the same time

[a] This appears from Wood, who deems he was twenty-five years of age, or thereabout, at the time of his father's decease in 1645. Fasti, vol. ii. col. 25. His mother, says Aubrey, was an extraordinary great gamester, and played all *gold play*. Mr. Arundell (brother to the lord Wardour) made a song on the characters of the nobility: among others, I remember this;

Here's a health to lady Brouncker, and the best card in her hand,
And a health to my lord, her husband, with ne'er a foot of land. Ashm. MS.

the offices of chancellor to queen Catharine, and keeper of her great seal. He was also one of the commissioners for executing the office of lord high admiral, and master of St. Catharine's hospital near the tower of London. This last he obtained in 1681, after a long suit at law with sir Robert Atkins, one of the justices of the common-pleas, concerning the right of the same. He died April 5, 1684. His lordship's avowed productions are entitled,

"Experiments of the Recoiling of Guns," published in Spratt's Hist. of the R. S. Lond. 1702.

"An algebraical Paper upon the squaring of the Hyperbola;" published in the Philosophical Transactions, No. xxxiv. and Lowthorp's Abridgment, vol. i.

"Several Letters to Dr. James Usher, Archbishop of Armagh." Printed at the end of that primate's Life by Dr. R. Parr.

Beside these pieces, Dr. Kippis[3] has pointed out a translation into English by lord Brouncker of the famous Descartes' treatise, entitled "Musicæ Compendium." This translation was published in 1653, not with his lordship's name, but as done "by a person of honour." Lord Brouncker added "Animadversions" upon Descartes' work, which show that he was deeply skilled in the theory of the science of music.

Although, says sir John Hawkins, he agrees with his author almost throughout the book, he asserts that the geometrical is to be preferred to the arithmetical division; and with a view, as it is presumed, to the

[3] In Biog. Brit. vol. ii. p. 614.

farther improvement of the *systema participato*, he proposes a division of the diapason by sixteen mean proportionals into seventeen equal semitones; the method of which division is exhibited by him in an algebraic process, and also in logarithms. The *systema participato* which is mentioned by Bontempi, consisted in the division of the diapason or octave into twelve equal semitones by eleven mean proportionals. Descartes, we are informed, rejected this division for reasons which are far from being satisfactory [4].

In the years 1657 and 8, lord Brouncker was engaged in a correspondence of letters on mathematical subjects with Dr. John Wallis, who published them in his "Commercium Epistolicum," Oxon. 1658, 4to.

An original commission from Charles the second, dated Whitehall, Dec. 15, 1674, occurs in Sloan MS. 4393, appointing lord Brouncker and others to inquire into, and to report their opinions of, a method of finding the longitude, devised by Sieur de St. Pierre.]

[4] Hist. of Music, vol. iv. p. 181.

FRANCIS BOYLE,

VISCOUNT SHANNON,

[A SOLDIER, a loyalist, and an ingenious essay-writer, was one of the sons of Richard, first earl of Cork, and born June 25, 1623. He served king Charles the first along with his brethren, against the disloyal Irish, and when lord Kynalmenhy was slain, brought off the horse in safety which his lordship had commanded, together with his body, at the hazard of his own life. He continued very active in suppressing the rebellion, and was sent to Brussels by his brother, lord Broghill, to invite king Charles the second into Ireland, in order to procure his restoration; which being otherwise effected, he was rewarded in Sept. 1660, with the title of viscount Shannon, in the county of Limerick. He was admitted a member of the privy-council, made captain of a troop of horse, received two grants of lands under the acts of settlement, became governor of the city and county of Cork[a] in August 1672, and lived probably till near the end of the seventeenth century.

His lordship published

"Discourses and Essays, useful for the vain, modish Ladies, and their Gallants; as also upon several Subjects, moral and divine, in two Parts." Lond. 1696,

[a] Lodge's Peerage of Ireland, vol. i. p. 91.

8vo. second edit. dedicated to Elizabeth, countess of Northumberland.

Aubrey, from Dr. Walker's Funeral Sermon on Lady Warwick, speaks of a book by lord Shannon stiled his "Pocket Pistol," which may make, says the preacher, "as wide breaches in the walls of the capital as many canons [3]."

By the ready communication of my cordial friend Thomas Hill, esq. who possesses a complete copy of lord Shannon's Discourses and Essays, I am enabled to give the heads of the several chapters, and to add an extract.

"FIRST PART.

"1. Of some of the common ways many vertuous women take to lose their reputation, though they keep their chastity, &c.

"2. Of meer beauty-love; with some of the vile arts and wicked deceits many gallants use to ruin their mistresses' reputation, under a false pretence of true friendship, &c.

"3. Of young men's great folly in adoring and over-praising all young handsome ladies, and their greater vanity in receiving and believing it.

"4. Of the power women's beauty exercises over most young men.

"5. Of the inconstancy of most ladies, especially such as are cry'd-up beauties.

"6. Of marriage, and of wives who usurp a governing power over their husbands.

[3] See Walker's Sermon, cited in the Oxford Cabinet, p. 45.

"7. Of the inequality of many marriages, with the sad end that usually attends such matches.

"8. Against maids marrying for meer love, &c.

"9. Against widows marrying.

"10. Against keeping of misses.

"11. Of the folly of such women as think to shew their wit by censuring of their neighbours.

"12. Of the French fashions and dresses, lately used in England, &c.

"13. Of worldly praises, which all ladies love to receive, but few strive to deserve.

"14. Useful advices to the vain modish ladies, for the well-regulating their beauty and lives.

"*Second Part.*

"1. Of a pious, retir'd, contemplative life, and the inconstancies of a court-one.

"2. Of the strange nature and great variety of wit, &c.

"3. Pious reflections on the uncertainties that attend the enjoyment of estates and riches.

"4. Of keeping a great publick table.

"5. Of excessive drinking, especially of ministers that are guilty of the same.

"6. Of long dull sermons.

"7. Of the deceitfulness of lawyers, with a preservative against bad titles and conveyances.

"8. Of the folly of atheists, who fancy it modish wit to rally at religion and scripture.

"9. Of the great danger of deferring our thoughts of the other world, &c.

" 10. Of the way to Heaven; which does not consist in scholastick disputes, but in a plain, vertuous, and pious life.

" 11. Against the common sin of swearing and cursing, &c.

" 12. Of the severe censures most publick writers are exposed to."

From the last of these essays, as most admonitory to all who venture on the perilous sea of authorship, the following paragraphs are extracted.

" For any one to foresee the danger of the severe censure and sharp railery he exposes himself to, by publishing his writings, is doubtless a very useful and necessary wisdom: but after he has once engaged and published himself in print, then to overlook the errors of it, in hopes and expectation to encourage the readers to do the like by his example, is gross folly. A man's thoughts are his own before he speaks or writes them; but they are every one's afterwards who reads or hears them. A public writer, like a common gamester, must not only use great skill, but needs good fortune too, or he may come off a loser: and all know that fortune is as fickle as the wind, which bloweth not where 't is needed, but always where it listeth.

" I advise all publick writers to reflect on the impossibility of avoiding the common enemy Censure; since, 't is not in the power of a scholar's great learning, or of a poet's high muse, or of a philosopher's deep knowledge, or of a statesman's most subtile policy; nor, indeed, is it in any mortal's skill, so to

manage and steer their discourses, as to avoid running against some rock of offence or other; it being as impossible to turn one's writing into so many several shapes and kinds of dresses at the same time, so as to make it suit and agree with every reader's opinion, as 't is for one wind to carry several ships to every point of the compass, or for one dish to please all palates. Upon consideration we shall soon be satisfied, that 't is not a man's great parts, true vertue, high quality, sublime wit, or pious intentions, can life-guard him from Censure, which is akin to death, that spareth neither good nor bad. Experience teacheth us, that as soon as ever a book is delivered from the press, and is born in print, it no sooner peeps abroad, but Censure falls on (who is a very severe active enemy, and follows close in the rear of all new books), and still carries with it the dismal or pleasing sentence of guilty or not guilty—that is, whether the writer has play'd the wit or the fool. I fancy the censurer's office to be much of the nature of the coroner's inquest, whose business is to view, examine, and search into the wounds and scars of the body, and then to tell his opinion of them to the jury, who most commonly finds it—murder! In short, most censurers are like fierce chain'd mastiffs, which bark and fly at all that come near them; no matter whether they deserve it; 't is a sufficient quarrel that they come across them."]

ROGER PALMER,

EARL OF CASTLEMAINE,

AUTHOR of several pieces, but better known by having been the husband of the duchess of Cleveland [a], and by being sent ambassador from James the second to the pope, who treated him with as little ceremony as his wife had done. While her grace was producing dukes for the state, the earl was busied in controversial divinity, and in defending the religion of the prince who was so gracious to his lady.

Of this lord's composition I have found,

"An Account of the present War between the Venetians and the Turks, with the State of Candie; in a Letter to the King from Venice."

[a] [This lady, who was the only daughter of William, viscount Grandison, in consideration of her noble descent, her father's death in the service of the crown, and by reason (as the *Irish* Peerage states) of her own *personal virtues*, was created duchess of Cleveland by Charles the second in 1670: having borne illicitly Charles, duke of Southampton, Henry, duke of Grafton, and George, duke of Northumberland; with two daughters; Anne, married to Thomas, earl of Sussex; and Charlotte, the wife of sir Edward Lee, created earl of Litchfield. Burnet says, she was a woman of great beauty, but most enormously vicious and ravenous. Hist. vol. i. p. 129.]

Lond. 1666, small 12mo. with a print of the earl before it. In the dedication he discovers that the Turk is the Great Leviathan, and that renegades lose their talents for sea-affairs.

" A short and true Account of the material Passages in the late War between the English and Dutch. Written by the Right Hon. the Earl of Castlemaine; and now published by Thomas Price, Gent." In the Savoy, 1671.
The editor, as wise as his author, observes that the earl had visited Palestine, to which he had a particular relation by his name *Palmer* or *Pilgrim:* and he acquaints the world, that the earl's great-grandfather had three sons born for three Sundays successively; and that another of his ancestors, with the same wife, kept sixty open Christmases in one house, without ever breaking up house.

" The Earl of Castlemaine's Manifesto." 1689.
This is a defence of himself from being concerned in the popish plot, of which he was accused by Turberville.

" An Apology in behalf of the Papists."
This piece has not his name. It was answered by Lloyd, bishop of St. Asaph, in 1667, and was reprinted with the answer in 1746[3].

[3] [Lord Castlemaine published " A Reply to the Answer of the Catholic Apology, or a clear Vindication of the Catholics

"The English Globe, being a stable and immobil one, performing what the ordinary Globes do, and much more. Invented and described by the Right Honourable the Earl of Castlemaine." 1679, thin quarto.

"The Compendium; or, a short View of the Trials in relation to the present Plot, &c." Lond. 1679.

This piece is likewise anonymous, is ascribed to him, but I cannot affirm it to be of his writing. I believe he wrote other things, but I have not met with them.

A splendid book of his Embassy, with cuts, was published in folio, both in English and Italian.

[The earl of Castlemaine's Manifesto, printed anno 1681, is among the collection of biography left by sir William Musgrave to the British Museum, and closes with a declaration of his political and religious

of England from all Matters of Fact charged against them by their Enemies." Lond. 1688. (See Biog. Brit. vol. v. p. 2987.) Bishop Lloyd published another tract against popery, called A seasonable Discourse, &c.; and lord Castlemaine put forth "A full Answer and Confutation of a scandalous Pamphlet, called 'A seasonable Discourse, &c.'." The bishop vindicated himself in A reasonable Defence of the seasonable Discourse, &c. and the earl wrote "Observations" upon it.]

faith as a Romanist, from which the following passages are taken, as most personally interesting:

"I had not (I confess) by reason of my years, an immediate share in the misfortunes of the late times; but I am sure, afterwards I felt great effects of them: for all my near relations were not wanting (besides their personal attendance) in helping the then king with men, money, plate, &c.: so that they of the Protestant religion underwent for their loyalty, plunderings, compositions, decimations, imprisonments, and the like; and those of the Catholick, the confiscation and sale of all they had. As for myself, as soon as I came to age and my estate, I was no ways behind hand in my actual duty; for I sent his present majesty a very considerable sum beyond seas, and was ready also, anno 1659 (as not a few about him know), with men, horses, and arms, to further his restauration: for which (within a while after) I was imprisoned, and had run the fate of several of his faithful subjects, had not the times alter'd as they did. Then being chosen of the free parliament, I had the satisfaction of voting his return; and was ever as forward as any in expressing the zeal and service I had for him. Nor fail'd I also (happening then to be in England), to hazard my life in the Dutch war: and when I return'd again into foreign parts, I did what I could (by the French account I printed there), to obviate the lies which tended to the dishonour of the nation. 'T is not by way of exprobration that I offer this memorial; but 't is to remember the reader, that a long series of loyal actions indicates a loyal heart, and that

habits are not lost on a sudden.—I am greedy of no other fame in the world, but to be deem'd (as I am) a true and faithful Englishman: and therefore, when I make the least step or deviation out of the road of loyalty, I desire that this present record, under my own hand, may rise in judgment to my eternall reproach and infamy.

"Ens, Mar. 7, 168$\frac{9}{1}$."

A dialogue on the same subject was printed in French without date, and had the following title: "Motifs de la Conversion de Monsieur le Duc de Castlemaine, presentement Ambassadeur à Rome. Comme il a declaré dans une Conversation qu'il eust (en passant en France) avec Monsr. le Marquis de Montespan. Jouxte la Copie imprimé à Paris."]

JOHN,

LORD CUTTS,

A SOLDIER of most hardy bravery in king William's wars, was son of Richard Cutts, esq. of Matching in Essex, where the family was settled about the time of Henry the sixth, and had a great estate[2]. Our author was made baron of Gowran, in Ireland, one of the lords justices general, general of the forces in that kingdom, and governor of the isle of Wight. He died at Dublin in January 1706, and is buried there in the cathedral of Christ Church[3].

I have been favoured by a near relation of his lordship with the sight of a very scarce volume of poems of his writing, entitled,

"Poetical Exercises written upon several Occasions; presented and dedicated to her Royal Highness Mary, Princess of Orange; licensed March 23, 1686-7. Roger L'Estrange. London, printed for R. Bentley and S. Magnes, in Russell Street, in Covent Garden, 1687." 8vo. It contains, beside the Dedication, signed J. Cutts, Verses to that Princess; a Poem on

[2] Vide Hist. and Antiq. of Essex, p. 79.

[3] Le Neve's Monumenta Anglicana, vol. iv. p. 120.

Wisdom; another to Mr. Waller on his commending it; seven more copies of Verses, and eleven Songs: the whole composing but a very thin volume. The author speaks of having more pieces by him; one I have found in vol. i. part the second, of State Poems, p. 199; it is on the Death of Queen Mary.

[Macky, in his Characters of military Officers of his own Time, speaks of lord Cutts (contrary to other writers), as a gentleman of Cambridgeshire, who entered early into the service of the duke of Monmouth, and followed his fortunes abroad; was aide-de-camp to the duke of Lorrain, in Hungary, came over at the revolution with king William, and at the accession of queen Anne, was made a lieutenant-general of the forces in Holland. Few considerable actions are said to have happened in which he did not distinguish himself. He was esteemed a vigilant officer, as Macky reports, for putting military orders in execution[4]; was tall, lusty, well-shaped, and an

[4] From lord Carmarthen's Journal of the Brest Expedition, 1694, it appears that lord Cutts accompanied the marquis when he undertook the hazardous enterprise of sailing in a galley to reconnoitre the position of the French in Camaret Bay; and by the assistance of a few small guns, and the good sailing of the galley, they managed to get back without damage. See Journal, p. 14.

agreeable companion; with abundance of wit, but too much vanity; affable, familiar, and brave[5].

Steele, who was indebted to the interest of lord Cutts for obtaining a military commission, inscribed to him his first and most deservedly-popular production, The Christian Hero: he also quoted some of his lordship's love-verses—as those of "Honest Cynthio, a man of wit, good sense, and fortune," in the Tatler, No. v. The following specimen from lord Cutts's poems, which are by no means so scarce as lord Orford had supposed, will attest that sir Richard Steele could not have chosen a more suitable patron for the appreciation of his admirable little manual[6].

[5] Macky's Memoirs, 1733, p. 156. Swift seems to have had an intemperate aversion to lord Cutts, and pronounced him "the vainest old fool alive." The duke of Marlborough had given the appellation of *a salamander* to his lordship, from his having escaped without a wound from an engagement with part of the French army, which so incessantly poured its fire upon the English forces, that it was supposed nothing but a salamander could have lived in the midst. Swift, from this circumstance, wrote the Description of a Salamander, containing so severe a lampoon upon lord Cutts, that his family threatened a prosecution for a libel: but their resentment ended with the threat.

The lampoon begins with his accustomed sarcastic humour:

"To paint a hero we inquire
For something that will conquer *fire*.
Would you describe Turenne or Trump?
Think of a *bucket*, or a *pump*:
Are these too low? then find out grander;
Call my lord Cutts, a *salamander*."

Swiftiana, vol. ii. p. 198.

[6] After a fruitless struggle of some years, with the strength of habit and of passions, Steele determined upon the publica-

"WISDOM.

"Victorious WISDOM! whose supreme command
Extends beyond the bounds of sea and land:
'T is thou alone that dost reward our pains
With pleasures that endure, and solid gains.
But, oh! what art thou? and where dost thou dwell?—
Not with the hermit in his lonely cell;
The sullen fumes of whose distemper'd brain
Make the dull wretch torment himself in vain;
While, of the world affectedly afraid,
He shuns the end for which mankind were made:
Not with the epicure in all his pleasure,
Nor with the miser on his banks of treasure;
The one 's a slave, bound fast in golden chains,
The other buys short joys with lasting pains.
Not in the vain pursuit of partial fame,
The gaudy outside of an empty name;

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tion of his Christian Hero, under an idea, that by turning the eyes of the world upon his principles and professions, a severe check would be given to his former propensities; and that his conduct must necessarily, if he would avoid the derision of the public, be accordant with the precepts he had taught. Accordingly, he printed this treatise in 1701, and dedicated it to lord Cutts, whose private secretary he was, and who had procured for him a company in lord Lucas's regiment of fusileers. The result of this experiment was deplorable: the author went on as he had done before, with the additional misery of perceiving, that he had become an object of ridicule and raillery to his associates and to the world at large. Were it not a common occurrence, adds Dr. Drake, it would be deemed altogether impossible, that the theory and practice of the same individual should be so completely opposed. See Biog. Sketch of Steele, in Essays appended to Sharpe's British Classics, vol. i. p. 49.

When mov'd by chance, not merit, common breath,
Gives the false shadow sudden life or death.
" Honour, when meritoriously assign'd
To noble actions and a godlike mind,
Is then, indeed, a blessing sent from Heaven,
A bright reward for human labours given:
But when 't is Fame's mistaken flattery,
A blind applause of pride and vanity,
The worthless idol ought to be abhorr'd,
And is by none but knaves or fools ador'd.
" Thus, as I 'm searching with the feeble light
Of human Reason, in dark Error's night,
For what has oft escap'd the piercing eye
Of lofty wit and deep philosophy;
From the bright regions of eternal day,
Methinks, I see a small but glorious ray
Dart swift as lightning through the yielding air
To an unspotted breast, and enter there:
Through every corner of the heart it shines,
Subdues the passions and the soul refines;
Leading it safe through all the dangerous ways
Of this alluring world's mysterious maze.
This is that WISDOM I so much adore;
Grant me but this, kind Heav'n! I ask no more.
This once obtain'd, how happy shall I be!
Kings will be little men compar'd to me;
They, in their own dominions only great,—
I,—conqu'rour of the world, myself, and fate.
" Thus arm'd; let Fortune use me as she will,
I stand prepar'd to meet with good or ill;—
If I am born for happiness and ease,
And prosperous gales salute the smiling seas,
Those paths I 'll chuse, the blessing to repay,
Where Virtue calls, and Honour leads the way:

But if the weather of my life proves foul,
Though storms arise that make whole kingdoms rowl,
Yet I must on;—and spight of all their force
I 'll steer my vessel her appointed course;
With her firm beak the billows she 'll divide,
And plow her passage through the foaming tyde,—
And at what time, or in what place soe're
The pale-fac'd conquerour happens to appear;
Fierce as he is, his violence I 'll tame,
And make the 'King of Terrors' change his name!"

Lord Cutts was complimented by Charles Hopkins, in his Court-Prospect, as "the true brave servant of the best of kings," and by John Hopkins, the author of Amasia, as one to whom a double crown was due as a hero and a poet. The following specimen of his lordship's amatory versification is conducted in the way of rondeau, or what Puttenham would have termed *redouble*.

"Only tell her that I love,
Leave the rest to her and fate;
Some kind planet from above
May perhaps her pity move;
Lovers on their stars must wait;
Only tell her that I love!

"Why, oh, why should I despair?
Mercy 's pictur'd in her eye:
If she once vouchsafe to hear,
Welcome hope and welcome fear,
She 's too good to let me die;
Why, oh, why should I despair[1]?"]

[1] In that elegant poetic selection, The Lyre of Love, these stanzas are considered as addressed to lady Cutts, who was beautiful in person and accomplished in mind. Vol. i. p. 129.

HENRY HARE,

LORD COLERANE.

[GRANGER observes[a], that Henry, the son of Hugh, first lord Colerane, was eminent for divine and human literature, and was particularly skilled in antiquities, especially medals, of which he well knew the utility. His family, which is said to have sprung from a branch of that of Harcourt, in Lorrain, and to have had its descent from one of the Norman adventurers who attended the Conqueror, has been noted for men of learning.

His lordship's publications appear to have been,

"The Ascents of the Soul; or, David's Mount towards God's House: being Paraphrases on the fifteen Psalms of Degrees. Written in Italian by the illustrious Gio. Francesco Loredano, a noble Venetian, 1656: rendered into English, Anno Dom. 1665." Lond. 1681, fol.

Before this book, engraved by Faithorne from his lordship's own design, is an allegorical print of the translator in a pilgrim's habit, sitting and writing. The book itself is dedicated to the most honoured Lucinda, in verse and prose: and at the close of the volume are verses superscribed—"The Eucharist at Easter, 1657: On the Recovery of my most dear and honour'd Lucinda."

[a] Biog. Hist. vol. iii. p. 229.

" La Scala Santa; or, a Scale of Devotion, musical and gradual: being Descants on the fifteen Psalms of Degrees in Metre; with Contemplations and Collects upon them, in Prose. 1670." 1681, fol.[3].

This is inscribed to the most illustrious and serenest Stella, and has an emblematical frontispiece (somewhat corresponding with, though inferior to the former), designed by lord Colerane. To Stella, his lordship writes:

" Madam,

" As soon as nature had awaked my duty in the tender of its devotion to Lucinda, I was prompted by justice as well as love, to lay my next offering at your feet; because I must avow to all the world, that nothing hath that ascendant over my soul as ye two have, who make my passions high yet honest. Ye are twin-stars of the first magnitude, so that I cannot shew ye my respects without advancing my religion; your piety encouraging that unto some nobler effort, while it instructs these in the most decent and humble ways of submitting my desires to Heaven's acceptance first, and then to your graces. You know I never yet approach'd you but with a prayer or with musick, (admiring the divinity which still arrays your person) the imitation of your holy and harmonious mind, I

[3] A Pindaric ode prefixed by S.H. thus stimulates the author:

" Go on, thou *noble* hero! who dost know
The paths of honour and of vertue too:
A soul so skilful, so inur'd to good;
Never proud Greek or Roman understood:
They only built a gaudy theatre
Sacred to Vertue; thou hast rais'd thyself to her."

think, is work for the most excellent upon earth, as the admiration of it is my chiefest pleasure; and hath been the cause of publishing these the essays of my younger time, begun about twenty years ago at my entrance into your service."

To Lucinda his lordship thus addressed himself:

" As the kind sun (which cheers our dying muse)
From the bright east brings day, and with it views
The world's fair parts; but finding none so sweet
As th' orient beauties, whom he first did greet,
Back to his morning mistress he doth run,
Ending his round heat there, where he begun:
So though my rhimes, like straggling waters, fled
From wit's clear spring; from you, the fountain's head;
Yet now my fancy pays its final stream
To its first Helicon, and fairest theam.
For sure 't is Heaven's, with your blest influence,
('T is not th' extream's usual coincidence),
Which as it did at first our verse baptize,
So now redeems these from idolatries;
That their late wand'ring feet no more may roam,
But, like the elder brother's, keep at home:
While you restore our music, and renew
Our mind to sing again to God and you.
See here our Muse washes her feet, and all
Turns penitent that had been prodigall:
And as a Magdalen, with all her store
She worships goodness, but doth waste no more.
She sends her honey back to that dear hive
Where she 'll be bury'd, if not kept alive.
Then with her notes, swan-like, she 'll end her days,
Singing your worth, her requiem, and God's praise."

There is somewhat of mysticism in these dedications to Stella and Lucinda, as well as in his lordship's descants; but a veil of solemn sanctity is thrown over the whole, which should at least protect them from derision.

The following MS. is thus described in Bibl. Westiana, No. 4362.

"A very curious Account, by Lord Colerane, of the Ancestry of Sir Robert Braybrook, Bishop of London, and of Sir Gerard, his Nephew: occasioned by his Lordship's visiting their Remains in the Chapter-house, 10th Dec. 1675; to which Place they were removed with other Bodies from St. Paul's: and of the singular Devotion of a Lady towards the Remains of the good Bishop, which were entire, after 250 Years Interment, upon her Ladyship's entering the Chamber, but discovered to be strangely mutilated upon her Departure. Copied from his Lordship's Hand-writing, by Timothy Thomas."]

JOHN, LORD VAUGHAN,

THIRD EARL OF CARBERY,

[SEEMS to be the claimant of a short copy of ironical verses, in Dryden's miscellany poems, attributed to lord Vaughan. He was made a knight of the bath at the coronation of Charles the second; and had been governor of Jamaica, where many clamours were raised against him, particularly that he in a manner sold for slaves several of his countrymen, who went over with him in expectation of being greatly provided for. There, however, he acquired money enough to retrieve his estate, and succeeded his father in 1679 or 1680. After the revolution he was appointed one of the lords of the admiralty, and died in his coach, as he was going from London to a house he had built at Chelsea, 16th January 1713[a]. He is said to have been a person of ability and learning, and a firm adherer to the interests of his country: though in the early part of his life he had associated with Rochester and Sedley, and therefore had the discredit of being ranked among the profane wits of the seventeenth century.

Sir William Musgrave, in his Biographical Adversaria, vol. i. has cited the following lines from a MS.

[a] When the title of lord Vaughan became extinct, says Bolton. Ext. Peerage, p. 286. See also Hist. of Europe.

poem in the Bulstrode library[3], to show that this lord was president of the Toast Club in 1698:

> The *president* whom you have seen so jolly,
> Gives himself up to melancholy[4];
> And since you saw him last, has been
> Seen by no more than he has seen.

Another MS.[5] in the same collection has the following allusion:

> Till Charles do mind his own affairs,
> And Kate forget to paint,
> And Arlington refuse a bribe,
> And blind *lord Vaughan* turn saint.

His lordship's composition above mentioned is thus inscribed:

"TO A PERSON OF HONOUR (MR. EDWARD[6] HOWARD), UPON HIS INCOMPARABLE, INCOMPREHENSIBLE POEM, ENTITLED—THE BRITISH PRINCES.

"BY THE LORD VAUGHAN.

"Wonder not, Sir, that praises yet ne'er due
To any other, are yet heap'd on you:

---

[3] Epist. from H. Heveningham to Charles, duke of Somerset.

[4] His lordship passed the latter portion of his life in retirement at Chelsea.

[5] A ballad by the earl of Rochester.

[6] This gentleman was more illustrious from his birth and family, says Mr. Reed, than from the brilliancy of his genius; being brother to the earl of Berkshire, and sir Robert Howard. Poetry was his passion rather than his talent; for though he

'T was envy robb'd you of your praise before;
Men see their faults, and envy now no more.
'T is but your merit, nor can justly such
Which gave too little once, now give too much.
Your '*Princes*' do all poetry surpass,
As much as Penmainmaur exceeds Parnass.
It is so great a prodigy of wit,
That art and nature both fall short of it;
For leaving art, and left of nature too,
Your poem has no other muse than *you*."]

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wrote several plays and an epic poem, he gained no reputation by any of them: but, on the contrary, only furnished food for the wits of his time, who treated him very severely Biog. Dram. vol. i. p. 245.

MURROUGH BOYLE,

FIRST VISCOUNT BLESINTON,

[Son of Dr. Michael Boyle, archbishop of Armagh, and lord chancellor of Ireland, was created viscount Blesinton in 1673, made governor of Limerick in 1679, a commissioner of the great seal in 1693, and died in 1718[2]. He was a person whose genius and ability, says Mr. Reed[3], did no credit to his illustrious name.

His lordship wrote one play, entitled

"The Lost Princess, a Tragedy in Rhyme," 8vo. The only specimens of which, that I have seen, are preserved in Dr. William King's facetious works[4], and might have served as coeval examples of the Bathos, with some that are cited by Pope. One of his lordship's similes must suffice, as an exhibition of the remains of his metrical tragedy:

> "But as a huntsman going out to hawk,
> And finds two filberds growing on one stalk,
> The one he cracks, and finding it not sound,
> Fancies the other so that's on the ground."]

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[2] Lodge's Irish Peerage, vol. i. p. 75.

[3] Biog. Dram. vol. i. p. 38.

[4] Vol. iii. p. 270. The choice and comprehensive dramatic collections of Mr. Malone, Mr. Kemble, and the late Mr. Garrick, have in vain been resorted to for a sight of the entire production.

ROBERT,

VISCOUNT MOLESWORTH,

AUTHOR of that sensible and free-spirited work,

" An Account of Denmark [2]."

And of these pieces,

" An Address to the House of Commons for the Encouragement of Agriculture."

" Translation of Hottoman's Franco-Gallia."

And he is reported to have written other tracts in defence of liberty, of his country, of mankind.

[Lord Molesworth was descended from a family anciently seated in the counties of Northampton and Bedford in England [3]; but his father having served in the civil wars in Ireland settled afterwards in Dublin, where this his only child was born and educated. By favouring the prince of Orange he rendered himself so obnoxious to James, that he was attainted, and his estate sequestered; but when William came to the throne he called him into his privy-council, and sent him envoy extraordinary to Denmark, where he resided more than three years; but was at length forbidden the court. On his return he was chosen for the borough

[2] First printed in 1694. The fourth edit. was pub. in 1738.

[3] Lodge's Peerage, and New Biog. Dict. vol. x.

of Swordes in Ireland; for St. Michael and East Retford in England; his conduct in the senate being always steady to the principles he had embraced. He continued a privy-counsellor till the latter end of the reign of queen Anne, when party running high, he was removed from the board: but having strenuously maintained the right of succession in the house of Hanover, George the first, in the forming of his privy-council in Ireland, made him a member of it, and soon after a commissioner of trade and plantations. In 1716 he was advanced to the titles of baron of Philipstown and viscount Molesworth, of Swordes. His lordship was a fellow of the Royal Society, and continued to serve his country with indefatigable industry till the two last years of his life; when finding himself worn out with application to public affairs, he retired to his seat at Bredenstown, in the county of Dublin, where he died on May 22, 1725, aged sixty-eight. He married Letitia, the daughter of lord Bellamont, by whom he had eleven children, one of whom, Mrs. Mary Monk, was a lady of poetical distinction[4].

In his lordship's Account of Denmark, he represented the government of that kingdom as arbitrary and tyrannical, which gave great offence to prince George of Denmark; and the Danish envoy first presented a memorial to king William complaining of it, and then furnished materials for an answer, which was well executed by Dr. William King, under the title of Animadversions. From a prefatory letter to Mr.

[4] To her poems lord Molesworth prefixed a dedication in 1716, addressed to the princess Caroline.

Molesworth, it appears that, while in Denmark, he had pretended to assume certain privileges, which, by the custom of the country, are denied to every body but the sovereign; as travelling the king's road and coursing the king's game, in defiance of opposition from gate-keepers and huntsmen. Dr. King's able retort procured for him the office of secretary to the princess Anne[3]. In the mean time his lordship's book was well received by the public, and translated into several languages[4]. The spirit of it was particularly approved by the earl of Shaftesbury, who from thence conceived an esteem for him, which produced the letters previously noticed[5]. The author's view in writing the "Account of Denmark" is clearly intimated in the preface, where he plainly gives his political and his religious creed. He censures the clergy with severity for defending the revolution upon any other principles than those of resistance and the original contract, which he maintains to be the true and natural basis of the constitution; and that all other foundations are false and absurd, derogatory to the then present government, and destructive to the legal liberties of the English nation. He insinuates that religion is little more than a pious delusion, or an useful state-engine, which with his recommendation of

[3] See Original Works of William King, LL.D. vol. i. p. 42.

[4] "Lord Molesworth's Account of the Revolution in Denmark, which totally overturned the constitution of that country, is one of our standard books." Lord Orford's Pref. to Whitworth's Account of Russia, p. iv.

[5] See vol. iv. of the present work, pp. 51. 56.

morality as the one thing needful, and totally overlooking Christianity as its perfection, could not be otherwise than agreeable to the author of Characteristics, and procured for him a most confidential regard. Few men, indeed, of his fortune and quality were more learned or more highly esteemed by men of learning, as may be seen in the printed correspondence of Molyneux and Locke.

Mr. Reed has empowered me to add to the list of his lordship's works,

"A Letter relating to the Bill of Peerage." 1719, 4to. And Mr. Brydges has noticed in his Censura Literaria,

"Considerations for promoting Agriculture[6]," printed at Dublin, 1723; which contains the following recommendation: "As to agriculture, I should humbly propose, that a school for husbandry were erected in every county, wherein an expert master of the methods of agriculture should teach at a fixed salary; and that Tusser's old book of husbandry should be taught to the boys, to read, to copy, and to get by heart; to which end it might be reprinted and distributed. I doubt not but some such method as this would make husbandmen, and prevent the increase of the poor[7]."]

[6] Much commended by dean Swift. See his Works, vol. ix. p. 363.

[7] Lord Molesworth's idea is a good one, says Harte; but Tusser's poem is very obsolete, and of course hard to be understood by children, or even grown persons. Cens. vol. ii. p. 144.

CHARLES,

LORD WHITWORTH,

EMBASSADOR to several courts, was author of a very ingenious

"Account of Russia, as it was in the Year 1710."

As this piece has so lately been offered to the public[2], I shall refer my readers to it for an account of the author.

[Lord Orford informs us, in the Preface here referred to, that Charles, lord Whitworth, was son of Richard Whitworth, esq. of Blower-pipe, in Staffordshire, who about the time of the revolution had settled at Adbaston. He was bred up under that accomplished minister Mr. Stepney, and having attended him through several courts of Germany, was in 1702 appointed resident at the diet of Ratisbon[3]. In 1704

[2] [In 1758, from an original MS. communicated to lord Orford by the late benevolent and ingenious Richard Owen Cambridge, esq. who purchased it in a very curious set of books collected by Mons. Zolman, secretary to Stephen Poyntz, esq.]

[3] Macky described him in his Characters about 1704, as a young gentlemen of learning and good sense, bred up under

he was named envoy extraordinary to the court of Petersburgh, and he was sent thither on a more solemn and important occasion in 1710; the czar's minister at London having been arrested in the public street by two bailiffs, at the suit of some tradesmen to whom he was in debt: Mr. Whitworth had the honour of closing this formidable breach between the English and Muscovite governments; and in 1714 was appointed plenipotentiary to the diet of Augsburgh and Ratisbon: in 1716 envoy extraordinary to the king of Prussia; and in 1717 to the Hague. In 1719 he returned in his former character to Berlin; and in 1721 he was created baron Whitworth of Galway, in Ireland. The next year he was entrusted with the affairs of Great Britain at the congress of Cambray, as embassador extraordinary; and returning home in 1724, he died the following year in Gerard Street, and was interred in Westminster Abbey [4].

His lordship is said to have left many volumes of state-letters and papers in the possession of his relations: but his curious, though summary, account of the Russian empire, as lord Orford observes, must retrieve and preserve his character from oblivion, as it serves to throw considerable light upon the formation of the Muscovite power, and upon the plans of that

Mr. Stepney, who made him resident at Ratisbon, and minister at the court of Vienna, in his absence; and one who, next to his patron, understood the affairs of the Empire better than any minister we had.

[4] Advertisement to Whitworth's Russia, p. xix.

extraordinary genius, Peter the Great[5]. The Monthly Reviewers add, that lord Whitworth's performance, though but a brief sketch, is written in a manner that does honour to his memory. It shows him to have been an acute observer, and a just thinker, though not a correct writer. In particular, he appears to have possessed an uncommon extent of commercial as well as political knowledge; which circumstance reflects honour likewise upon those who employed him to manage the affairs of a commercial nation at foreign courts[6].

The following delineation of the great northern hero cannot be otherwise than interesting as an authentic portraiture.

"The present czar is in his thirty-eighth year, a handsome prince, of a strong constitution, but of late much broke by irregular living, and other fatigues. He was very subject to convulsions, said to be the effects of poison from his sister Sophia in his youth, which made him shy of being seen; but of late they are much mended. He is extremely curious and diligent, and has farther improved his empire in ten years, than any other ever was in ten times that space; and which is more surprising, without any education, without any foreign help, contrary to the intention of his people, clergy, and chief ministers, but merely by the strength of his own genius, observation, and

[5] Ut sup. p. iv.

[6] Monthly Review, vol. xix. p. 443: where the price of three shillings and sixpence is objected to as extravagant, though as a Strawberry Hill book it has since sold for five times the sum.

example. He has gradually passed through all the employments of the army, from a drummer to a lieutenant-general; of the fleet, from a common seaman to rear-admiral; and in his ship-yards, from an ordinary carpenter to master-builder. He is good-natured, but very passionate; though by degrees he has learnt to constrain himself, except the heat of wine is added to his natural temper. He is certainly ambitious, though very modest in appearance; suspicious of other people; not over scrupulous in his engagements, or gratitude; violent in the first heat, irresolute on longer deliberation; not rapacious, but near in his temper and expense to extremity. He loves his soldiers; understands navigation, ship-building, fortification, and fire-working. He speaks High Dutch pretty readily, which is now growing the court language. He is very particular in his way of living: when he is at Mosco he never lodges in the palace, but in a little wooden house built for him in the suburbs, as colonel of his guards. He has neither court, equipage, or other distinction from a private officer, except when he appears on public solemnities. His favorite Alexander Menzikoff is born of very mean parents; was accidentally met by the czar in the streets when a boy, and for some unlucky answers preferred to serve one of his gentlemen; from which step he is grown by degrees the most powerful subject in Europe. His diligence and dispatch have been his chief recommendation."]

JOHN,

SECOND VISCOUNT MOLESWORTH,

[Son of the celebrated lord, had his birth in 1679; and was blessed, says Lodge, with great natural parts and a good education[2]. In May 1710 he was appointed a commissioner of the stamp office, and soon after sent envoy extraordinary to the duke of Tuscany, who received him with particular marks of honour and distinction. In 1715 he succeeded his father as one of the commissioners of trade and plantations; being then plenipotentiary to the king of Sweden, to whom in 1720 he was sent envoy extraordinary. He moved afterwards in a diplomatic capacity at Florence, Venice, and in Switzerland, till his father's death called him to Ireland, where he arrived from his embassy at Turin, and assumed his hereditary honours, but held them for a transient period, having deceased on the 17th of February 1727[3]. Leaving only a daughter, he was succeeded in the title by his brother Richard, to whom also an article is allotted.

This nobleman has the following song attributed to him in the Gent. Magazine for August 1740; and is likely to have written more from having turned this so well.

[2] Peerage of Ireland, vol. iii. p. 212.

[3] Debrett's Peerage, vol. ii. p. 771. Lodge makes it Feb. 1725, but in this case he must have died before his father.

"Almeria's face, her shape, her air,
With charms resistless wound the heart;
In vain you for defence prepare,
When from her eyes Love shoots his dart:

"So strong, so swift, the arrow flies,
Such sure destruction flying makes,
The bold opposer quickly dies,
The fugitive it overtakes.

"Nor stratagem, nor force avails,
No feign'd submission sets you free;
One look o'er all your arts prevails,
There 's no way safe—but not to see!

"For such the magick of her arms,
And, wounding, she does so allure;
The unexperienc'd court their harms,
The wounded never wish a cure[4]."]

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[4] Reprinted in vol. i. of the English Songs selected by Ritson, who also ascribes it to viscount Molesworth.

JOHN SHUTE BARRINGTON,

VISCOUNT BARRINGTON,

[A PRESBYTERIAN nobleman of very considerable learning, and author of several books, was the youngest son of Mr. Benjamin Shute, merchant, and after having received his education at the university of Utrecht, applied himself to the study of the law in the Inner Temple. During the prosecution of that study he was applied to by queen Anne's Whig ministry, at the instigation of lord Somers, to engage the presbyterians in Scotland to favour the important measure of an union of the two kingdoms. The happy execution of this arduous task was rewarded by the place of commissioner of the customs; and succeeding to the estate and name of Barrington, in July 1720, he was created by George the first baron Barrington of Newcastle, and viscount Barrington of Ardglass; but in 1723, suffered a censure of expulsion from the house of commons, for having engaged in a disreputable affair termed the Harburgh lottery, of which an account is given in Tindall's Rapin, and an extenuation offered in the Biographia Britannica[2]. He was a disciple and friend of Mr. Locke, and had great critical sagacity as a writer in theology. His lordship died at his seat at Becket, in Berkshire, Dec. 4, 1734, at the age of sixty-five[3].

[2] See a warm reply in Lord Orford's Works, vol. i. p. 543.

[3] A remarkable inscription on his monument at Shrivenham is inserted at length in Lodge's Peerage, vol. iii. p. 277.

The following are believed to be his productions:

"Jo. Shute—Dissertationes II. De Theocratia morali, de Theocratia civili, nec non Oratio de Studio Philosophiæ conjungendo cum Studio Juris Romani." Trajecti, 1697, 4to.

"Oratio de Studio Philosophiæ conjungendo cum Studio Juris Romani; habita in inclyta Academia Trajectina Kalendis Junii, 1698, a Johanne Shute, Anglo, Ph. D. and L. A. M."

"An Essay upon the Interest of England, in respect to Protestants dissenting from the established Church." 1701, 4to.

This was reprinted in 1703, with considerable alterations and enlargements, and entitled, "The Interest of England consider'd in respect to Protestant Dissenters, with some Thoughts about occasional Conformity. By Mr. John Shute."

"The Rights of Protestant Dissenters." In Two Parts. 1704-5.

"A Dissuasive from Jacobitism; shewing in general what the Nation is to expect from a Popish King, and in particular from the Pretender." 1713, 8vo. fourth edit.

"A Letter from a Layman, in Communion with the Church of England, though dissenting from her in some Points: to the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of ——." 1714, 4to. second edit.

"The Layman's Letter to the Bishop of Bangor." 1716, 4to. second edit.

"An Account of the late Proceedings of the dissenting Ministers at Salters' Hall; occasioned by the

Differences amongst their Brethren in the Country: with some Thoughts concerning the Imposition of human Forms for Articles of Faith. In a Letter to the Rev. Dr. Gale: with a Postscript to Mr. Bradbury." 1719, 8vo.

"Miscellanea Sacra: or a new Method of considering so much of the History of the Apostles as is contained in Scripture; in an Abstract of their History, an Abstract of that Abstract; and four critical Essays[5]." 1725, 2 vols. 8vo.

A second edition, with large additions and corrections, was published in 3 vols. 1770[6], by his episcopal son, then bishop of Landaff, and since of Durham.

"An Essay on the several Dispensations of God to Mankind, in the Order in which they lie in the Bible: or a short System of the Religion of Nature and Scripture." 1725, 8vo.

"A Discourse of natural and revealed Religion, and the Relation they bear to each other." 1732, 8vo.

"An Answer to some Queries, in a Paper entitled Reasons[7] offered against pushing for the Repeal of the Corporation and Test Acts." 1732, 8vo.

[5] These critical essays discuss the following subjects: 1. On the Witness of the Holy Spirit. 2. On the Distinction between Apostles, Elders, and Brethren. 3. On the Time when Paul and Barnabas became Apostles. 4. On the apostolical Decree.

[6] A dissertation on the twelfth chapter of the Hebrews was added in this edition.

[7] John Sladen, the author of these Reasons, published Animadversions on Lord Barrington's Answer, which drew forth his lordship's Reflexions.

"Reflexions on the xiith Query, contained in Sladen's Reasons, and on the Animadversions on the Answer to it. In a Letter to a Friend." 1733, 8vo.

"A Letter to Protestant Dissenters concerning their Conduct in the ensuing Election. Formerly published in the Year 1722[8]." 1733, 8vo.

For his Miscellanea Sacra, say the Critical Reviewers, the name of lord Barrington deserves a place in the highest class of noble authors. It bears the marks of great learning, industry, goodness of heart, and an ardent zeal for the promotion of virtue and the honour of Christianity. The following is his lordship's brief statement of his design:

"I have endeavoured to give a short abstract in the order of time of all the Scripture-history of the Apostles; and chiefly with regard to those parts of their history that may shew us what the apostolical work and office was, as distinguished from other ministers of the first Christian church; and what were the steps by which they were directed by Providence to spread the Christian religion in the world: in which I think the greatest wisdom, harmony, beauty, and proportion will appear: such as will shew the new creation every way worthy of the word and wisdom by which God not only made the world, but introduced this new system of religion into ours."

In the work itself, says Dr. Towers, the noble au-

[8] Mr. Reed has a copy of this tract, which ascribes it to lord Barrington in a hand-writing coeval with its date.

thor has traced, with great care and judgment, the methods taken by the Apostles and first preachers of the Gospel, for propagating Christianity; and explained with great distinctness the several gifts of the Spirit, by which they were enabled to discharge that office. These he improved into an argument for the truth of the Christian religion; which is said to have staggered the infidelity even of Anthony Collins: but whenever his lordship thought what he advanced was doubtful, or that his arguments were not strictly conclusive, though they might have great weight, he expressed himself with becoming diffidence[9]. His sentiments on the duty of literary candour were thus enforced:

"The first moral virtues of a writer are to divest himself of party or private views; to search for truth alone, and to propose it to his reader, with that degree of evidence and certainty, or of doubt and difficulty, which it has in his own mind: considering himself as accountable to God, for misleading any man by the superiority of his talents; and accountable to his reader for the insolence of endeavouring to impose on him, by means of any real or imagined advantage he has over him."]

[9] Biog. Brig. vol. i. p. 626.

WILLIAM FLOWER,

LORD CASTLE DURROW,

[The only son of Thomas Flower, esq. of Durrow, in the county of Kilkenny, was born in 1685, and represented the borough of Portarlington in the reign of queen Anne. In 1731 he was sheriff for the county of Kilkenny; and in 1733 was created baron of Castle Durrow, took his seat among the Irish peers, and was called to the privy-council. He deceased in May 1746[a].

His lordship was proud to be the correspondent of Swift, and is cursorily noticed here on account of the following verses enclosed in one of his letters, dated Dec. 4, 1736.

"LÆTITIA'S CHARACTER OF HER LOVER, RENDERED IN METRE.

"Old women sometimes can raise his desire,
The young, in their turn, set his heart all on fire;
And sometimes again he abhors woman-kind;—
Was ever poor wretch of so fickle a mind?"

"THE LOVER'S ANSWER[b].

"No more shall frolic youth advance
In serenade and am'rous dance;

---

[a] Lodge's Irish Peerage, vol. iii. p. 368. His lordship's successor became viscount Ashbrook.

[b] From Horace, lib. i. carm. xxv.

Redoubling stroke no more shall beat
Against thy window and thy gate:
In idle sleep now lie secure,
And never be unbarr'd the door."

His lordship prefaced these lines by saying, "Over Virgil and Horace Gay and Philips smoaked many a pipe and drank many a quart with me, besides the expense of a bushel of nuts; and now I am scarce able to relish their beauties. I know it is death to you to see either of them mangled; but a scrap of paper I design to enclose will convince you of the truth. It was in joke to an old woman of seventy, who takes the last line so heinously, that (thanks to my stars!) she hates me in earnest[4]." In a subsequent letter lord Castle Durrow has drawn a character of Lionel Cranfield, first duke of Dorset, with great frankness and cordiality[5]. "I have joy (he says) in hearing his virtues celebrated. He is an old intimate of my youth, and has always distinguished me with affection and friendship. It is pity there is any allay in so beneficent a temper: but if a friend can be viewed with an impartial eye, faults he has none; and, if any failings, they are grafted on a pusillanimity, which sinks him into complaisance for men who neither love nor esteem him, and has prevented him buoying up against their impotent threats, in raising his friends."]

[4] Swift's Correspondence, vol. iii. p. 210.
[5] Ib. p. 219.

JOHN,

LORD FORTESCUE,

One of the judges of the common pleas in England, wrote

"Remarks on the Work of his Ancestor Fortescue,"

entitled—The Difference between an absolute and limited Monarchy. Printed in 1714[a]; re-printed since, with additions. [1719.]

[John Fortescue-Aland was the second son of Edmond Fortescue, of London, esq. and of Sarah, daughter to Henry Aland, of Waterford, esq. He was born in 1670, and being bred to the profession of the law, was constituted one of the justices of the common-pleas in England, which he resigned in June 1746, on account of his great age. In consideration of his merits and services, he was advanced to the peerage of Ireland, by the title of baron Fortescue, of Credan; but enjoyed that honour only a few months,

[a] [From a transcript in the Bodleian Library, collated with two others among the MSS. of archbishop Laud and sir K. Digby, and with a third in the Cotton library. Mr. Ellis, in chap. xiii. of the Historical Sketch prefixed to his Poetical Specimens, has made honourable mention of sir John Fortescue's Treatise on Monarchy, and of his curious dissertation De Laudibus Legum Angliæ.]

deceasing the 19th of December 1746, in the seventy-seventh year of his age[3].

Lord Fortescue prefixed to the treatise of his illustrious progenitor, a dedication to chief justice Parker, and a learned juridical preface of eighty-two pages, addressed to sir John Holland, bart. with a series of etymological illustrations to the work, that bespeak him to have been a distinguished proficient in Saxon literature; the study of which language he recommends to critical tyros, from the following considerations, after having exemplified its importance to lawyers, divines, historians, and antiquaries:

"As to philologists also, this language is not altogether unworthy of their regard; for had the editor[4] of Chaucer understood it better, he would not have attributed the Saxon words and dialect so often to be found in Chaucer, almost in every line and page, to the peculiar manner of Chaucer's writing; as tho' he wrote differently from other great men, and from the language of the times. The first instance he gives is—that Chaucer used *woneden* for *did won*, and *loveden* for *did love:* but these I have shewn to be the proper terminations of Saxon words[5], and used very long

[3] Lodge's Peerage, vol. iv. p. 311.

[4] The late editor of Chaucer, Mr. Tyrwhitt, in his admirable essay on the language, &c. of our English Ennius, will be found more consonant with lord Fortescue's remarks.

[5] The plural number of many Saxon words, even in the present tense, ends in *en*, and sometimes in *em*. Sir J. Fortescue, throughout his book, uses these Saxon terminations, which he connects to all sorts of words, as *usen*, *sayen*, *passen*, *assen-*

after that, and not as yet worn out of our language, and in Chaucer's time, the proper English Saxon dialect. He farther observes, but much out of the way, that Chaucer's manner was to imitate the Greeks, by using two negatives to deny more strongly; as, *I ne said none ill:* but this again is the constant Saxon way of expression, who almost always used two negatives in a negative sense, as I have shewn in my comment. But much less would he have said that Chaucer's verb was sometimes hard to be understood; as in this instance, *I not what men him call.* A very little insight into this language would soon expound this riddle, and shew that both the verb and negation lie in the puzzling word *not*; which word signifies no more than *ne wot*, I *wot not*, or *know not*. So Chaucer has *ne wist* for *wist not:* that likewise I suppose might be a stumbling block, and might be with the same justice said to be the manner of Chaucer; but it was in truth the manner of Chaucer's language, the English tongue, which he could not help, nor make it differ from its self: and in such manner, every body wrote at that time, who wrote well."

After the death of lord Fortescue, but previously prepared by his lordship, was published a law volume, "Reports of select Cases," &c. Lond. 1748, fol.]

ten, &c. This Saxonick way of writing is to be found in many old English authors, as in the Vision of Pierce Plowman:

"Hermets in a heap with hoked staves
Wenten to Walsingham and her wenches after
Cokes—and her knaves *cryden*—hote-pyes hote."

Vid. Hickesii Linguar. Vet. Sept. Thes. pp. 23. 40.

JOHN PERCEVAL,

EARL OF EGMONT,

WROTE several pieces on various subjects, chiefly religious and moral, several of which still remain in manuscript. Among others published, though to all his works his lordship modestly declined prefixing his name, were,

"The great Importance of a religious Life[2]." It has gone through several editions[3].

"A Dialogue between a Member of the Church of England, and a Protestant Dissenter, concerning a Repeal of the Test Act." 1732.

"The Question of the Precedency of the Peers of Ireland in England." 1739.

Part only of this book was written by the late earl, which was in consequence of a memorial presented by his lordship to his majesty, No-

[2] [This pious treatise, in which it is not easy to determine whether the elegant simplicity of style, or the persuasive force of reasoning, is most to be admired, has been ascribed to the pen of lord Egmont by misinformation. It was the undoubted production of that eminent advocate William Melmoth, esq. as has been ascertained by his learned son, who in justice to the memory of the real author, thought it necessary to disclose the truth. See Memoirs of William Melmoth, Esq. p. 60.]

[3] [The twenty-eighth edition was printed in 1796.]

vember 2, 1733, upon occasion of the solemnity of the marriage of the princess royal with the prince of Orange.

" Remarks upon a scandalous Piece, entitled A brief Account of the Causes that have retarded the Progress of the Colony of Georgia, in America." 1743.

His lordship published several other tracts about that time, relating to that colony.

Many " Letters and Essays upon moral Subjects," in a Paper called the Weekly Miscellany.

He wrote a considerable part of a genealogical history of his own family, which was afterwards enlarged and methodized by Anderson, author of the Royal Genealogies, and by Mr. Whiston of the Tally Court[4].

His lordship composed too a very great collection of

" Lives and Characters of eminent Men in England, from very ancient to very modern Times :"

in which work he was indefatigably employed, till disabled by a paralytic disorder.

[4] [This has been since printed by his son in 2 vols. 8vo. with many prints. A few copies are got abroad, and sell at a high price. Dr. Lort.—The book is entitled, " A genealogical History of the House of Yvery." A summary of its contents is given in Collins's Peerage; article Perceval, lord Lovel.]

[Sir John Perceval, the fifth baronet, was born at Burton, in the county of York, July 12, 1683; and received his education at Magdalen college, Oxon. On quitting the university in June 1701, he made the tour of England, and was admitted F. R. S. at the age of nineteen. Upon the death of king William and the calling of a new parliament in Ireland, he went over with the duke of Ormond, and though not of age, was elected for the county of Cork, and soon after appointed a privy-counsellor. In July 1705 he began the tour of Europe, which he finished in October 1707; and returning to Ireland in May 1708, was again representative for the county of Cork. In 1713 he erected a lasting monument of his charity in a free-school at Burton. On the accession of George the first, he was advanced to the peerage of Ireland by the title of baron Perceval in 1715, and viscount in 1722, with the annual fee of twenty marks, payable out of the exchequer in support of that honour. In the parliaments of 1722 and 1727, he was member for Harwich, in Essex, and in 1728 was chosen recorder of that borough. Observing, by the decay of a beneficial commerce, that multitudes incapable of finding employment at home, might be rendered serviceable to their country abroad, he and a few others applied to the crown for the grant of a district of land in America, since called Georgia, which they proposed to people with emigrants from England, or persecuted Protestants from other parts of Europe, by means of

private contribution and parliamentary aid. The charter being granted in June 1732, sir John Perceval was appointed first president; and the king having long experienced his fidelity to his person and government, created him earl of Egmont in November 1733. His lordship married Catharine, daughter of sir Philip Parker à Morley, by whom he had seven children, who all died before him except his eldest son and successor. Worn out by a paralytic decay, he departed this life May 1, 1748[5].

A highly-plausive character has been given of him by one who was said to know him well, from which the following items are extracted[6].

"In a course of sixty-five years, from his cradle to his grave, lord Egmont was never found to have injured the living or the dead, either in word or deed. Honest and rational in his principles of government; dutiful and affectionate to his prince; void of all ambition and every vain desire; free from any anxious care to increase his own fortune; destitute of envy at the advancement of other men; a father rather than a landlord to his tenants; liberal without profusion; generous without ostentation; charitable in secret to a transcendent degree; just and punctual in all his dealings with the world; benevolent to all mankind: a great example of virtue in his youth; of moderation, in the vigour of his age; of patience, during a long illness in the decline of years; of philosophy, in

[5] Lodge's Peerage of Ireland, vol. ii. p. 167.
[6] Ibid. ut sup.

a manly support of the loss of those whom he tenderly loved; of fortitude and resignation in the last moments of his life."

Such a character can derive but little lustre from literary honours; though his lordship exhibited considerable acumen and ingenuity as a writer, in his pamphlet on the precedency of the Irish peers.

"Precedency, in itself abstractedly considered, is below the notice of any man of sense; but in its consequences it is a matter of great moment: as such, it has been contended for by princes and crown'd heads, even by force of arms: as such, it hath been insisted upon by the gravest bodies of men with the greatest solemnity. Precedency, like forms in parliament, considered only in itself, is ridiculous and vain; but considered as a means to the support of dignity and order, is essential to the very existence of authority. These tributes of respect maintain the veneration paid to the high rank of peerage: they are the outworks of its more solid privileges. The diminution of them must inevitably lessen the estimation of the order, and reduce its power. In a private consideration it must create a contempt for individuals, fatal to their personal interest in the matter of preferment and alliance. From hence it becomes a business of national as well as personal concern. The success of this attempt would inevitably serve as a precedent for some farther violation of the privileges of the Irish peerage in new instances. It would reduce them to the dilemma either of banishing themselves from this kingdom, and from the presence of the prince (about whom a natural at-

tendance is their duty), or of submitting themselves to suffer such indignities from persons far beneath them, as cannot be borne by men of great qualities, birth, and fortunes. Nay more; it is questioned how far the lords of that kingdom here, may have it in their power to submit to such a regulation, without the previous direction of their conduct from the parliament of Ireland."

Lord Egmont was much ridiculed for his family pomposity, and many absurd stories are afloat about it. Among others it is said that Edmondson was often sent long journeys to examine a trifling tombstone, after which he could not get paid for his trouble. But if this was true, observes Mr. Brydges, he did not do his work effectually; for he is not accurate in the arms he has ascribed to sir Anthony Perceval, formerly lord of the manor of Denton, and owner of Denton Court, in Kent.

In his preface to vol. iv. of the Biographia, Dr. Kippis expresses his acknowledgments to lord Arden for having "obligingly permitted him to have the inspection of the manuscript biographical collections of his noble grandfather the first earl of Egmont." Some of those valuable materials the benevolent writer has employed with advantage to his elaborate undertaking, in the addenda, and in other places.]

HENRY HARE,

LORD COLERANE,

[DESCENDED from John, younger brother to sir Nicholas Hare, master of the rolls, and privy-counsellor to Henry the eighth, was born at Blechingly, in Surrey, May 10, 1693; and educated at Enfield, under Dr. Uvedale. After the death of his grandfather in 1708, he succeeded to the title, and was admitted a gentleman of Corpus Christi college, Oxford, where he contributed to the academic exercitations. His lordship was a great proficient in the learned languages, particularly the Greek, and eminently versed in history, both civil and ecclesiastical. Induced perhaps by the voluntary and obstinate desertion of his wife Anne, lady Colerane[a], he made the tour of Italy three times; the second time with Dr. Conyers Middleton, during which travel he formed a noble collection of prints and drawings of the antiquities, buildings, and pictures in Italy; given after his decease to Corpus Christi college. The esteem in which he was held by the literati, procured him admittance into the Republica Litteraria di Arcadia, and the particular intimacy of the marquis Scipio Maffei, who afterwards visited him at his ancient manor of Tottenham, in Middlesex. His lordship was a fellow of the Society of An-

[a] See the abstract of his will appended to the History of Tottenham.

tiquaries, and died at Bath, August 4, 1749. His valuable collection of prints relative to English antiquities, was obtained after his death by Henry Baker for the Society of Antiquaries. His books were sold to Osborne: his pictures, bronzes, and other antiquities by auction: and his coins, it is believed, were disposed of by private contract.

This account, which is wholly derived from a note in Mr. Nichols's very entertaining Anecdotes of Bowyer and his Contemporaries, may be concluded by a specimen of his lordship's lyric production, taken from Academiæ Oxoniensis Comitia Philologica, in Honorem Annæ Pacificæ. 1713.

" MUSARUM OBLATIO.

" O DIVA! cujus præsidio tuæ
Crevere vires et decus Angliæ,
  Sperata quæ fessis dedisti
    Otia lætitiamque terris;
Dum TE senatus, fidaque civium
Stipant ovantûm gaudia, supplices,
  Nec munus indignum ferentes,
    Respicias facilis Camœnas.
TE grata justis tollere honoribus
Europa certat: TE, quia perfidos
  Frænare gaudentem tyrannos,
    Supplicibus pariter benignam.
TE Cimber audax, TE, calidæ nimis
Fidens juventæ, Vandalus arbitram
  Appellat, æqua sortientem
    Imperia et populos bilance.
TE, Cantaber, TE Gallus, et Africæ
Prædator oræ Maurus, et ultimo

Te missus à solis cubile
Attonitus veneratur Indus.
Festo sonantes carmines te tuæ
Colunt Athenæ; læta fidelibus
Te plausibus poscunt theatra;
Postera nec reticebit ætas:
Dùm res Britannæ materiem dabunt
Seram poetis, dum steterit lapis
Sheldoni, et Isis dum lavarit
Aonidum sacer amne sedes."

This same lord Colerane penned for his *natale solum*, "The History and Antiquities of the Town and Church of Tottenham, in the County of Middlesex[2];" and Mr. Randall Dyson printed the same, from his lordship's original MS. in the Bodleian library, with his own History of Tottenham High-Cross. Lond. 1792, second edit. At p. 38 occurs "A Memorandum of Henry, Lord Colerane, senior; writ about 1705." It contains an attestation that his lordship had been careful to preserve all the memorabilia about Tottenham, which had been mentioned by the Rev. William Bedwell[3], in his Antiquities of the parish.]

[2] This History is much devoted to a list of charitable institutions, and benevolent donations.

[3] Mr. Bedwell, an oriental scholar, and one of king James's translators of the Bible, was rector of the place, and published in 1631 that curious travestie on romances of chivalry, The Turnament of Tottenham. See Percy's Reliques, vol. ii. and Warton's Hist. of Eng. Poetry, vol. iii. Mr. Bedwell had the use of a MS. copy from his friend Geo. Wither, a multifarious writer, but deserving of more credit than he has yet obtained.

HENRIETTA ST. JOHN,

LADY LUXBOROUGH,

[WAS the only daughter of Henry, viscount St. John, half-sister to the celebrated lord Bolingbroke, and wife to Robert Knight, esq. of Barrells, in the county of Warwick, afterwards created baron Luxborough of Shannon, in the kingdom of Ireland[2], and earl of Catherlough. Her ladyship appears to have experienced great worldly troubles and afflictions, but died with Christian piety on the 30th of March 1756; and her widowed lord seems to have consoled himself by taking a second helpmate in the following June[3].

Shenstone called lady Luxborough "a female Bolingbroke," and found that his friend Somervile had made an observation to the same effect[4]. A volume of her correspondence addressed to the poet of the Leasowes, was printed with the following title:

"Letters written by the late Right Honourable Lady Luxborough to William Shenstone, Esq.[5]." Lond. 1775, 8vo.

[2] Lodge's Peerage, vol. iv. p. 291.

[3] See Gent. Mag. vol. xxvi. pp. 206. 314.

[4] Note of Mr. Reed taken from Shenstone's MSS. in Dodsley's hands.

[5] These letters were printed from the originals by the executor of Shenstone, Mr. John Hodgetts, of Hagley. They commence in November 1739, and close in June 1755, rather formally, as it would seem, on the part of her ladyship.

They are mostly penned, as her correspondent remarked, with an ease, politeness, and vivacity, in which she was scarcely equalled by any woman of her time: one of them however may serve as a key to the whole; and the following has an interest, beyond her ladyship's own claims, upon cursory attention.

" *Barrells, Wednesday, May 28th,* 1755.

" Dear Sir,

" I was most agreeably surprized yesterday, and at the same time as disagreeably disappointed. You will easily guess that I mean Mr. and Mrs. Graves's visit; without you, whom I had so long expected. They left Barrells this morning, and gave me the satisfaction to hear they left you well yesterday. May you continue so is my wish! do not therefore torment yourself more than is necessary about the embroilments of worldly affairs; but avoid, if possible, the devouring monster called Law! It often swallows Justice itself. I remember once to have heard lord chancellor Cowper say—' If every body knew as much of ' the law as I do, they would (were their cause ever ' so good) give up half, rather than embark in our ' courts.' This I take to be a good caution. Those lawyers who are not arrived to the summit of their wishes, and who taste the sweet of large fees, will not speak so sincerely. I hope very very soon to hear you and Mr. Dolman disengage yourselves from them; though both may be obliged to yield a little.

" I return Mr. Dodsley's letters; than which none can be more polite. Pray keep me in his good favour.

"I should like to see Hagley chancel-window: sure it must be bigger than the whole chancel I saw.

"My best compliments wait upon lord Dudley and Miss Lea, and thanks for his lordship's sending here. I am also Mr. Hylton's most humble servant; as Mrs. Davies is yours, and I am ever

"Your faithful and affectionate servant,

"H. LUXBOROUGH."

A short specimen may be added of her ladyship's versification, from Dodsley's edition of Shenstone:

"WRITTEN ON A FERME ORNE'E, NEAR BIRMINGHAM.

"'Tis Nature here bids pleasing scenes arise,
And wisely gives them Cynthio to revise:
To veil each blemish; brighten every grace;
Yet still preserve the lovely parent's face.
How well the bard obeys, each valley tells;
These lucid streams, gay meads, and lonely cells;
Where modest Art in silence lurks conceal'd,
While Nature shines so gracefully reveal'd,
That she triumphant claims the total plan,
And, with fresh pride, adopts the work of man."

In Dodsley's popular collection of miscellaneous poetry, the following pieces ascribed to a Lady of Quality, are now understood to be lady Luxborough's.

"The Bulfinch in Town."

"Song. Written in Winter, 1745."

"To a near Neighbour in a tempestuous Night, 1748."]

WILLIAM GRIMSTON,

VISCOUNT GRIMSTON,

Is only mentioned here to vindicate him from being an author, having when a boy written a play called

" The Lawyer's Fortune, or Love in a hollow Tree[a]," 4to. [Written by William Grimton, esq.]

to be acted with his school-fellows. The duchess of Marlborough, many years afterwards,

[a] [Dr. William King, the humourist, exposed this play to ridicule in the eighth of his letters; and lord Orrery wrote, in an epistle from Cork, though " unfurnished with variety, and drooping under the natural dulness of the place, yet I will write on; for Ogilby, Blackmore, and my *lord Grimstone*, have done the same before me."—Swift also, in his Rhapsody on Poetry, thus apostrophised our author:

" Lest any chasm should intervene
When death had finish'd Blackmore's reign,
The leaden crown devolv'd to thee,
Great poet of the *Hollow Tree!*"

It is true, says the candid Mr. Reed, that this piece, so far from having any dramatic merit in it, is full of the grossest absurdities; but when the infantine years of its author come to be considered, and it is known that he took the utmost pains to call in the impression at a maturer time of life, surely so boyish a fault might easily be forgiven; and that asperity with which the author has been treated in consequence of it, might well have been spared. Biog. Dram. vol. i. p. 202.]

procured a copy, and printed it, at a time that she had a dispute with him about the borough of St. Albans[3]. Lord Grimston buying up the impression, the duchess sent the copy to Holland to be reprinted[4]. She made his lordship ample reparation afterwards, by printing her own Memoirs, not written in her childhood.

[Sir William Grimston, bart. was born about 1692. At the age of thirteen, while at school, he wrote The Lawyer's Fortune, a comedy, which was never acted, but printed in the year 1705, owing probably, as Mr. Reed observes[5], to the partiality of parents in the gratification of a childish vanity. In April 1719 he was created baron of Dumboyne and viscount Grimston. He represented the contested borough of St. Albans in 1713, 1714, and 1727; and by his behaviour while he continued in the house, his conduct in

[3] [In order to render lord Grimston still more contemptible in the eyes of his constituents, a vignette was prefixed, representing an elephant dancing on a rope: "to show," said Dr. Johnson, "that his lordship's writing comedy was as awkward as an elephant dancing on a rope." See Boswell's Life, vol. iii. p. 334. This edition has also a satirical frontispiece.]

[4] [By the friendly kindness of Mr. Kemble I have seen both editions, and there is no appearance of a foreign type in the reprint. It is inscribed to lord Flame in a jeering dedication; and this personage, Mr. Kemble thinks, may have an obliquity of reference to the ridiculous hero of Hurlothrumbo.]

[5] Biog. Dram. ut sup.

a rational and happy retirement after his quitting public affairs, and his prudent economy through life in the management of an estate, which at the time it descended to him was loaded with many incumbrances, gave ample proof of the injustice of insinuations which were artfully and interestedly thrown out against him, and supported solely by one venial indiscretion of his boyhood. He died Oct. 15, 1756; and the author of a List of Dramatic Writers, annexed to Whincop's Scanderbeg, has drawn such a character of him as might serve for a monumental record: "Lord Grimston was a good husband to one of the best of wives, an indulgent father to a hopeful and numerous offspring, a kind master to his servants, a generous friend, an affable and hospitable neighbour."

A short extract from the preface to lord Grimston's comedy may not be unacceptable[6].

"Of all kinds of scribling, poetry is the most unprofitable. He that writes faction is certain of obliging a party, and hopes preferment: but he that writes a play exposes himself without any advantage to a parcel of fleering criticks, who wonder at any man for attempting so difficult a business, and are only disappointed when he succeeds in 't. I must confess 't is very hard to write well; but when a man has an itch at scribling, the world must allow it much harder not to write at all."]

[6] Though a note to the surreptitious edition ascribes the writing of it to one Baker, author of a comedy called Tunbridge Wells: but this may be the information of mere waggery, for Baker had dramatized his own character as a fribble.

RICHARD,

THIRD VISCOUNT MOLESWORTH,

[Being designed by his father for the law, was sent to finish his studies at the Temple; but his inclination leading him to a more active life, he disposed of his books, went into Flanders, and served as a volunteer in the army, until he obtained a pair of colours. His merits raised him at length to the rank of aide-du-camp to the duke of Marlborough, in which station he brilliantly distinguished himself at the battle of Ramillies, and at the manifest hazard of his own life preserved that of the general. He behaved also with great bravery at the battle of Preston, where he was wounded. In 1714 he had the appointment of lieutenant of the ordnance, and was returned member for the borough of Swordes. On the demise of his elder brother John, he took his seat in the house of lords; was made a major-general in 1735, and a brigadier-general in 1736. In the same year he was constituted one of the keepers of the great seal of Ireland during the lord chancellor's absence. In 1739 he was promoted to the rank of lieutenant-general of his majesty's forces, in 1740 to master-general of the ordnance, and in 1751 to commander in chief of the army in Ireland. His lordship deceased on the 13th of Oct. 1758. He was twice married; his first wife being Jane [a], daughter of Henry Lucas, esq. of Dub-

[a] To this lady the following solemn and pathetic lines have been attributed; and are said to have formed an epistolary fare-

lin; who died in 1742: and his second, Mary, daughter of archdeacon Usher, who perished with two of her children amid the flames of their house in Hill Street.

His lordship was a fellow of the Royal Society, and drew up a genuine account of the circumstances relating to his rescue of the duke of Marlborough, which was inserted in Lodge's Peerage[3]; by way of extract of a letter from A. B. to his friend in London.

The following official tract must also appertain to him:

"A short Course of standing Rules for the Government and Conduct of an Army, designed for or in the Field. With some useful Observations drawn from Experience. By the Right Hon. Lord Molesworth, Lieutenant-general of His Majesty's Forces."]

well from the viscountess, who died of a consumption at Bath: but Ballard was told they were written by Mrs. Monk[9].

"TO VISCOUNT MOLESWORTH.

"Thou, who dost all my worldly thoughts employ,
Thou pleasing source of all my earthly joy:
Thou tend'rest husband, and thou best of friends,
To thee! this fond, this last adieu I send.
At length the conqueror Death asserts his right,
And will for ever veil me from thy sight:
He brings th' eternall scenes of Heav'n in view,
And tells me that no other joys are true;
He wooes me to him with a cheerful grace,
And not one terror clouds his meagre face.
Thou know'st a painfull pilgrimage I 've pass'd,
And canst thou grieve that rest is come at last?
Rather rejoice, to see me shake off life,
And die as I have liv'd—thy faithfull wife!"

[3] Vol. iii. p. 213. [9] Memoirs of learned Ladies, p. 421.

GERALD DE COURCY,

LORD KINSALE.

[THE noble family of Courcy boasts its descent in the male line from the house of Lorrain, of the race of Charlemagne, and in the female line from the sovereign house of Normandy. Its history might form a modern romance. Sir John de Courcy, as champion of England, obtained from king John a privilege that he and his successors, their first obeisance being paid, might be covered in the royal presence—a privilege still retained.

Gerald, the twenty-fourth lord Kinsale, met with some opposition in succeeding to the title, which he removed by his petition to the house of peers, Oct. 1721, and took his seat accordingly. In June following he was presented to George the first, and had the honour to kiss his hand, and to remain covered in his presence; which was afterwards claimed by and granted to his successors. In January 1743 he was called to the privy-council by his sovereign, from whose bounty he received in 1748 a pension of £300 a year [a]. His lordship married Margaretta, only daughter and heiress of John Essington, esq. of Ashlyns, Herts; but died without issue male, Dec. 1, 1759.

[a] Lodge's Peerage, vol. iv. p. 43.

He is spoken of in lord Orford's Addenda[3], as having left among his common-place books a thin MS. containing Jacobite ballads, panegyrics upon Swift, odes, and rebusses, &c. in very plebeian numbers; and an Epistle on redeeming time, addressed to his father-in-law.]

[3] See Works, vol. i. p. 525.

HAMILTON BOYLE,

EARL OF CORKE AND ORRERY,

[THE second son of John, earl of Orrery, was born in Feb. 1730, educated at Westminster[2], matriculated at Oxford in June 1748, admitted student of Christ Church in December following, and proceeded regularly to the degree of LL.B. In 1762 he succeeded his father[3] in the earldom; his elder brother having deceased three years before. In 1763 he was created LL.D. by diploma, and at the same time appointed high steward of the university of Oxford. He continued student of Christ Church on a faculty till his death, which happened at Marston House, on the 17th of January 1764. His lordship died unmarried.

He is recorded as an author from having contributed two papers to the World, which are drawn up with vivacity, elegance, and humour; and afford a full proof, says Dr. Kippis[4], that if this young nobleman's life had been continued, it would have been in his power to have added new literary honour to his

[2] Dr. Kippis informs us, that the masterly manner in which he acted the part of Ignoramus, and spoke the epilogue, in the dormitory at Westminster, did great credit to his genius. Biog. Brit. vol. ii. p. 525.

[3] The excellent advice given to him by that father, may be perused in the last letter of lord Orrery's Remarks on the Life and Writings of Swift.

[4] Biog. Brit. ut sup. p. 524.

illustrious name and family. Nos. 60 and 170 are those written by Mr. H. Boyle, whose design was to expose the folly of giving vails to servants in private families, and the absurdity of an ostentatious and ill-directed charity to public hospitals. The extract here made is from the former.

"During my stay in London I have been obliged to fall in with the customs of the place; and have learnt to my cost, that egression as well as admission, must be purchased. I am at length, however, with many more of my acquaintance, reduced to a disagreeable necessity of seeing my friends very seldom; because I cannot afford (according to a very just and fashionable expression) to *pay* a visit to them.

"Every man who has had the misfortune to exceed his circumstances, must, in order to recover himself, abstain from certain expences, which in the gross of his disbursements, have made the most formidable articles. The œconomist of the city parts with his country house; the squire disposes of his hounds; and I keep other people's servants in pay no longer. But having an earnest desire of mixing with those friends whom an early intimacy has most endeared to me, and preferring the social hours that are spent at tables to most others of my life, I cannot at all times refuse their invitations, even though I have nothing for their servants. And here, alas! the inconveniencies of an empty pocket are as strongly exhibited as in any case of insolvency that I know of. I am a marked man. If I ask for beer, I am presented with a piece of bread. If I am bold enough to call for wine, after a delay

which would take away its relish were it good, I receive a mixture of the whole sideboard in a greasy glass. If I hold up my plate nobody sees me; so that I am forced to eat mutton with my fish-sauce, and pickles with my apple-pye. I observe, there is hardly a custom amongst us, be it what it will, that we are not as tenacious and jealous of, as of any national privileges. It is from this consideration that I expect rather to see an increase than an abolition of our follies; an improvement rather than a change. I should not therefore conclude my subject without injustice to a friend, if I did not reveal a new method which he says he intends to propose to some of the leaders of fashions; and which he has no doubt, he assures me, of seeing soon in practice. Let every artificer that has contributed to raise the house you have the honour to dine in, make his appearance when the company is going away. Let the mason, the painter, the joiner, the glazier, the upholsterer, &c. arrange themselves in the same order as the gentlemen in and out of livery do at such junctures: and let every guest consider, that he could not have regaled himself that day within his friend's walls, if it had not been for the joint labours of those worthy mechanics. Such a generous reflection would produce three good effects: liberality would have a fresh and noble subject for its exertion; the tradesmen would be satisfied to their utmost wishes; nor could the payment of bills any more than of wages, with reason or propriety, be demanded of the master."]

NICHOLAS,

SIXTH VISCOUNT TAAFFE,

[WAS born in 1682, and with high credit engaged in military service on the continent, being sequestered by his religion from obtaining a seat in parliament, and stripped (as he expresses it) of most of the privileges of an Irish peer[a]. His lordship died in 1769.

He published

"Observations on Affairs in Ireland, from the Settlement in 1691 to the present Time. By Nicholas, Lord Viscount Taaffe." Dublin printed; London reprinted, 1766, 8vo.

These Observations appear to have been made with a view to mitigate the rigour of certain penal laws against the Irish Catholics; and to procure, among other advantages, some stable security, besides a personal and precarious one, for the sums of money they might lend out at legal interest. The tract is written with force, with perspicuity, and with temper, and had the aiding hand of a friend to digest the matter into its printed form.

The following may perhaps have as fair a title as any portion of it to be regarded for his lordship's composition:

"Though I had been called early into Germany, I yet had more frequent occasion of being particularly acquainted with the state of affairs in my native

[a] Observations, p. 4.

country, than falls in the way of those who, through want of employment, or through religious differences, take their flight into foreign lands and never return. Before religion became a disqualification, my family distinguished itself early on behalf of the British crown, and had obtained those national honours which are the rewards of national services. My ancestors distinguished themselves also, through the success of their negociations between Britain and several German courts. They have obtained ample possessions and dignities from the house of Austria and court of Loraine; and they compounded so well with fortune, that the principles which excluded them from serving in their native country, were no obstacle to their being useful to Britain in another, where their influence was considerable, and where those principles were no disqualification. By blood I was the next in remainder to the earl of Carlingford, and had consequently the prospect of a large patrimonial succession open to me. The expectations of my youth were hereby raised, and much as I had been employed in military services, I did not omit keeping an eye to the state of affairs in my native country, as it was *there* my expectations were in a considerable degree to be disappointed or gratified. I may still be useful, if the time is come, as I trust it is, when true information can dare encounter every favourite error; and when prejudices equally worthless and unsociable are renounced in favour of maxims which experience has shewn to be the lessons of nature, and which alone can render nations happy."]

JOHN,

SECOND EARL OF EGMONT,

[WAS born in London February 1710-11, and after a learned education at home, and a farther improvement by visiting foreign countries, was chosen in 1731 a burgess for Dingle, and in 1741 a representative for the city of Westminster. In 1747 he was appointed a gentleman of the bedchamber to the prince of Wales [2], and took an active part in the house of commons as a parliamentary leader of the party (as it was usually stiled) of Leicester House. Mr. Coxe characterises him as "a fluent and plausible debater, warm in his friendship and violent in his enmity [3]." He wrote with great pith and spirit.

Lord Egmont is now considered as the author, and not lord Bath [4], of that celebrated pamphlet entitled

"Faction detected by the Evidence of Facts; containing an impartial View of Parties at home and Affairs abroad." Lond. 1743, 8vo. 5th edit.

To him have also been ascribed

"An Examination of the Principles, and an Enquiry into the Conduct of the two Brothers, [Duke of Newcastle and Mr. Pelham."] 1749.

[2] Lodge's Peerage, vol. ii. p. 168.

[3] Memoirs of Lord Walpole, p. 377.

[4] Mem. ut sup. and Walpoliana, vol. i. p. 64.

"A second Series of Facts and Arguments" [on the same Subject]. 1749.

"An occasional Letter from a Gentleman in the Country to his Friend in Town, concerning the Treaty negotiated at Hanau in the Year 1743." Lond. 1749.

"Memorial soliciting a Grant of the whole Island of St. John in the Gulph of St. Lawrence." A few only printed, as I am informed by Mr. Reed.

The same gentleman states that the following tract belongs to lord Egmont:

"A Proposal for selling Part of the Forest Land and Chaces, and disposing of the Produce towards the Discharge of that Part of the national Debt due to the Bank of England; and for the Establishment of a national Bank," &c. Lond. 1763, 4to.

The introductory paragraph of lord Egmont's "Faction detected," will display the strong sense and nervous tone of a political pamphlet which Mr. Coxe considers as one of the best ever written[5].

"Opposition to the measures of government whether good or bad, is no new thing in this or any other country, where the people have any share in the legislature. For wherever that circumstance is found, materials for the advancement of private views abundantly occur. And in proportion to the importance of such a country, subjects ambitious of preferment have more incentives to urge them on to pursuits of this nature, more instruments to assist them in their undertaking, and more pretexts to delude and to im-

[5] Memoirs of Sir Robert Walpole, vol. i. p. 703.

pose upon the multitude. The employments in such a country must of necessity be numerous and lucrative, the engagements of the publick frequent and expensive, the dangers from its neighbours greater, their jealousy and ill-will more to be apprehended, and consequently with more privacy and caution counteracted. This enables artful men to raise murmurs against the most necessary charges of the state, and to quarrel with the best means of publick security with a manifest advantage, because it is easy to dispute the wisdom of measures which can never be entirely disclosed till they are fully executed: and the poison infused into the people has performed its operation, before the nature of the thing can possibly admit a detection of the falsities and misrepresentations employed against them: while the publick, already prejudiced, never give themselves the trouble to examine what is past; either taking more delight in the discovery of error, than in the pursuit of truth; or not having the means furnished with equal industry, or being diverted by some fresh objection started to some new conduct."

Lord Egmont was twice married, and left a numerous issue. In him were revived the English titles of baron Lovell and Holland, to which the present earl of Egmont succeeded in December 1770[6].]

[6] Debrett's Peerage, vol. ii. p. 656.

FREDERICK CALVERT,

LORD BALTIMORE,

[THE eldest son of Charles, the sixth lord, was born in 1731; succeeded to the title on the death of his father in 1751, and also to the proprietorship of Maryland. After returning from his travels, he married lady Diana Egerton, youngest daughter of the duke of Bridgewater, in 1753; and was indicted at Kingston in 1768, for an assault on a female, but acquitted. He went soon afterward to reside on the continent, and died at Naples, Sept. 14, 1771, without issue, leaving his fortune to his sister Mrs. Eden.

From an insurmountable propensity to appear as an author, lord Baltimore was induced to publish his travels, which, as lord Orford jocosely observes, deserved no more to be published than his bills on the road for post-horses: but they prove, adds his lordship, "that a man may travel without observation, and be an author without ideas[a]." The volume is entitled

"A Tour to the East, in the Years 1763 and 1764: with Remarks on the City of Constantinople and the Turks. Also select Pieces of oriental Wit, Poetry, and Wisdom. By F. Lord Baltimore." Lond. 1767, 8vo.

The book abounds with quotations from the Roman

[a] Works, vol. i. p. 549.

classics, many of which his lordship has anglicised in unmelodious prose.

We gather from a stray [3] leaf in Este's wild Journey through Flanders, &c. that "at Augsbourg the late lord Baltimore printed a meagre quarto of prose and poetry, Latin, French, with vignettes and engraved title-page. He inscribed it to Linnæus, with a prediction, soon well fulfilled, of the esteem and admiration which awaited him." The only known copy of this book was supposed to be in the collection of Linnæus: but a second has fallen into the hands of Mr. Reed, by whose amicable indulgence I am enabled to describe it more fully. The volume is a folio of 120 pages, richly decorated with head and tail pieces, and embellished with thirteen emblematical engravings. Its title is—"Gaudia Poetica. Latina, Anglica, et Gallica, Lingua composita. A°. 1769. Augustæ Litteris Spathianis, MDCCLXX." surmounted by a baron's coronet, with the initials F. B. A dedication follows in Latin to the celebrated Linnæus [4], which is succeeded by a poem in the same

[3] Between the inflated body of the book and its two-tailed appendix.

[4] Who on this flattering occasion thus exposed his judgment and his vanity:—"Accepi tuas, vir sapientissime, cum inclusis *divinis iis carminibus*. Nescio, utrum in his idearum puritas an etiam verborum pictura præponderet, ubi ambæ sacratissimo connubio ita junctæ sint, ut simile non viderim. Quod autem mihi inscribere velis *immortale opus*, non cupio: vereor magis, ne meo rudi nomine nitidissima tua carmina tanquam levi figura oblinas."

language of considerable length, divided into five parts, under the name of "Carmen Itinerarium, Upsalia, Palatium, Sarscocello, Venatio." A prose translation of this performance is given in English, and in French, with several epistles which passed on the occasion between Linnæus and lord Baltimore, in which the botanist gives higher praise to the peer than any poetical reader can possibly admit to have been authorized[5]. From his lordship's known attachment to more than ideal mistresses, the Muses indeed cannot be supposed to have shared an undivided attention: hence, though we are told at the opening of his poem,

> "Aurea concordes sonuerant fila sorores,
> Divinisque capax impletur vocibus æther!"

yet we learn at the close of the same strain, that he had other affairs which attracted him from "the concord of sweet sounds:"

> "——nostra negotia solæ
> Non sunt Pierides, alios sequimurque labores."

To use the words of our late admirable laureat, lord Baltimore was content to

> "Hold *short* dalliance with the tuneful Nine."

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[5] "Quotidie lego et relego (ait Linnæus) *tua divina carmina*, et quotidie magis magisque intelligo profundissimam tuam sapientiam." For which profound compliment his lordship could not do less than subscribe himself, in a subsequent letter, "obsequiosissimus servus."

But as those ladies have an antiquated coyness which can only be subdued by long solicitation, and must be wooed with singleness of affection to be effectually won; it is not surprising that his lordship was a rejected suitor.

To lord Baltimore's principal production is annexed an "Appendix en Anglois et François." It comprises

"A brief Eulogy on Holland."

"An Ode dedicated to the Countess of E." (In prose.)

"A Compliment (apparently) to Frederick, King of Prussia."

"The Drama, addressed to H. K. Esq." (Perhaps Hugh Kelly.)

"Hamlet," a sketch.

The latter being the shortest of his lordship's effusions, may be most advantageously selected as a specimen of his style, which has all the pompous inanity of a school-boy's theme:

"HAMLET.

"Where shall we turn our stepps this lovely evening? The setting sun affords a glorious view. It shoots its fiery rays, like blazing barrs of burning iron across the sky. The curling surge along this sandy gulph glows with a crimson shine. The distant hills are faint to sight, and loose their colours in a dusky hue. Observe yon ancient tower; that 's in Sweeden: and here on this side stands the much-famed castle of Helsingöer, on whose platform the king's dread ghost appeared to Hamlet. Lett's walk o'er the fresh green fields, to Hamlet's garden—

"Within whose walls, as Saxon records say,
A valiant monarch's murder'd corps doth lay.
Here is no monument, no grave, nor tomb,
But o'er his bones the gaudy tulips bloom.
He whose strong forts could curb this furious main,
Found all his power 'gainst plotts and treasons vain.
From death and ruin what on earth can be
One moment certain, but by Heaven's decree?
Ask then assistance from the will divine,
If God protects us, nought is man's design."

Another performance by his lordship, written in hexameter verse, and only remarkable for its rarity, is likewise in the collection of Mr. Reed, and bears the title of

"Cœlestes et Inferi. Venetiis. Typis C. Palese. MDCCLXXI." 4to.]

ROBERT,

LORD CLIVE.

THE family of Clive assumed the name from the manor of Clive, in Salop, in which county they have been seated since the reign of Henry the seventh. Robert, the eldest son of Richard Clive, M. P. for Montgomery, was born in 1725, and twice appointed governor-general of Fort William, and commander in chief of the king's and East India company's forces in Bengal, where his eminent military prowess gained him the Asiatic titles of "Flower of the Empire, Defender of the Country, the Bravo firm in War;" and for which, in 1762, he was created lord Clive, of Plassey, in Ireland[2]. He had the rank of major-general in the army, was a knight of the Bath, lord lieutenant of Salop and Montgomery, representative for Shrewsbury, LL.D. and F.R.S. He died on Nov. 23, 1774[3], at his house in Berkeley Square.

[2] ——inspir'd by Clive's immortal name,
We tread the paths of military fame:
Or to Madras our wand'ring steps confine,
And blaze in diamonds of Golconda's mine;
Feast ev'ry sense, and ev'ry wish supply,
With all the pride of Asian luxury.
Lord Macartney's Verses to the Shannon.

[3] Debrett's Peerage, vol. i. p. 106.

As an author his lordship is known by the following publication; and a second letter printed soon after in the newspapers.

"A Letter to the Proprietors of the East India Stock, from Lord Clive[3]." Lond. 1764, 8vo.

This contained an argumentative exoneration of his conduct in the Carnatic, on which some public reflections had been cast that approached to a charge of peculation, for having accepted a jaghire[4] from the nabob Meer Jaffier, which produced an annual revenue of £30,000, granted out of lands said to be maintained at the company's expense. His lordship's exordium is all that claims extraction.

"The last election of India directors drew many unjust attacks on my character; and it is probable I may be censured by some, for having suffered such reports as were spread against me during the contest, to have remained so long unanswered: but knowing that even the authors of them could not themselves believe them; and conscious to myself that every part of my conduct in the great share I had in the management of the company's affairs would bear the most rigid scrutiny, and the more known be the more approved: I held them in too much contempt to merit any answer. But as I find the unjust attack on my character has been followed by an attack on my fortune, and insinuations thrown out to justify these

[3] An answer to this letter by counsellor Dunning has been noticed in the article of lord Ashburton, vol. iv. p. 325.

[4] An estate, or lordship.

proceedings, very injurious to my honour, I reluctantly submit to vindicate myself, and must rely upon the candour of the proprietors not to impute it to ostentatious vanity, if in speaking of myself I do aver—I founded all my actions in their service on honourable motives."

At the time this sheet was proceeding to press, the following additional production made its appearance:

"Copy of a Letter dated 23d May 1769, from Robert, Lord Clive, to the Committee of Treasury and Correspondence of the Court of Directors of the East India Company." Lond. 1806, 8vo.

This is a strong remonstrance against the impolicy and injustice of aiming at an extension of territory in Indostan by reducing the rajahs.

"This (says his lordship) would be adopting the politics of an Indian prince, and wantonly grasping at the revenues of a stranger, whose dominions we never set foot on, when we have already as much of our own as we know what to do with: do not our revenues (embarked though we are in a war on the coast, the expenses of which we defray) amount to as much as we can invest and send home? I must besides observe, that more might be saved, in a proper attention to economy by the company's servants, than can be gained by the acquisition of a few circars."]

ROBERT-HENLEY ONGLEY,

LORD ONGLEY,

[REPRESENTED the county of Bedford in four parliaments; but at the general election in 1784 was unsuccessful, notwithstanding he expended an immense sum in the contest. He was advanced in 1776 to the title of baron Ongley of Old Warden, and died on the 23d of Oct. 1785[2]. His lordship married Frances, daughter and co-heiress of Richard Gosfright, esq. of Langton Hall, in Essex, by whom he left two sons.

The following pamphlet was written by lord Ongley when M. P. for Bedfordshire, and is ascribed to him in Bibliotheca Firmiana, p. 245[3].

"An Essay on the Nature and Use of the Militia; with Remarks on the Bill offered to Parliament last Session, 'for the better ordering the Militia Forces in 'the several Counties of that Part of Great Britain 'called England.' By a Member of Parliament." Lond. 1757, 8vo.

It opens thus:

"The militia of England, that defence which a free people can the most securely rely on, did, until the reign of king Charles the IId, consist of the whole force and power of the nation. It was constituted on

[2] Gent. Mag. vol. lv. p. 837.

[3] From the information of Mr. Reed.

purpose to protect the kingdom against the sudden invasion of a foreign enemy, and seems to derive its origin from the nature of government itself, which requires that those liberties and advantages, of which every individual partakes, should be defended by the whole community: to this end every person, or so many as should be sufficient to oppose the enemy, might have been raised and armed in every county. This was a great and formidable power, though perhaps not a very regular one, it never having been formed into regiments until the time of the Spanish invasion. This force was to be raised only on the most urgent occasion, viz. on the sudden approach of a foreign enemy; for the civil magistrate within his proper jurisdiction was ever thought strong enough to extinguish domestic insurrections; and for that purpose, every peace-officer could, within his district, command the assistance of every one; and the sheriff for that end had the whole power of the county under his command; and being thus armed with authority, if he did not quell insurrections and riots within his county, he was fineable: nor was a constant standing army, whereby the civil power might be awed, ever thought necessary until the reign of king Charles the IId, whose arbitrary intentions no one, I think, will dispute."]

ROBERT,

EARL NUGENT,

[DESCENDED from the Nugents of Carlanstown, in the county of Westmeath, was a younger son of Michael Nugent, by Mary, daughter of Robert, lord Trimleston. He was chosen member of parliament for St. Mawes, in Cornwall, 1741; appointed comptroller of the prince of Wales's household, 1747; a lord of the treasury, 1754; one of the vice-treasurers of Ireland, 1759; a lord of trade, 1766; created baron Nugent and viscount Clare, 1767; and earl Nugent, 1776; with remainder to his son-in-law the marquis of Buckingham. His lordship was thrice married: his second wife was Anne, sister and heiress to secretary Craggs, the friend of Pope and Addison, by whom he acquired a large fortune. He died Oct. the 13th, 1788, leaving in real estates about £14,000 per annum, and in personal fortune near £200,000. He was a man of parts, a poet, and a facetious companion [a]. Almon observes, that his poems breathe the true Horatian fire, but are more than half unknown [b].

A volume of those poems was published anonymously by Dodsley, and entitled,

"Odes and Epistles." 2d edit. Lond. 1739, 8vo. This edition contained

"An Ode to William Pulteney, Esq." Written in

[a] Gent. Mag. vol. lviii. p. 938.

[b] Biog. Lit. and Polit. Anecd. vol. i. p. 42.

allusion to the author's having been educated a Roman Catholic; and printed in various miscellanies.

"Ode to the Author of two Poems; one a Pastoral, the other a Satire on Patriots."

"Ode to Bavius." Reprinted in Dodsley's Collection.

"Ode to the Earl of Chesterfield."

"Ode to his Royal Highness [Frederick, Prince of Wales] on his Birthday." 1739. Reprinted by Dodsley and Debrett.

"An Elegy."

"Verses to be inscribed in the Gardens of Stow."

"Epistle to the Lord Viscount Cornbury." Reprinted by Dodsley.

"Epistle to the Earl of Chesterfield."

The following perhaps will be the most acceptable specimens; though his lordship's epistles, were they not too long for insertion, are his most impressive productions:

"ODE TO BAVIUS.

"On Stow, the Muses' happy theme,
Let fancy's eye enamour'd gaze;
Where through one nobly simple scheme,
Ten thousand various beauties please,
Where patriot-virtue rears her shrine,
Nor, love! art thou depriv'd of thine.

Mark how from Pope's exhaustless vein,
Flows the pure flood of copious thought,
Where nature pours the genial strain,
With the fair springs of learning fraught;
The treasures of each clime and age
Grace and enrich his sacred page.

So while through Britain's fields her Thames
Prolifick rolls his silver tide,
Rich with unnumber'd confluent streams,
Swells the majestick river's pride;
And where his gen'rous current strays,
The wealth of either world conveys.

Far other, Bavius, is thy song;
The scanty rill, devoid of force,
With idle tinklings creeps along,
A narrow, crooked, dubious course;
Or big with mixt polluted floods,
Tumbles through rocks, and plains, and woods.

Thus is each diff'rent mind express'd:
A Pope shines forth in true sublime,
A Stow unfolds a Cobham's breast,
A Bavius crawls in doggrel rhime:
In all their various works we trace
The greatly virtuous and the base."

" VERSES TO BE INSCRIBED AFTER LORD COBHAM'S DEATH, ON A BUILDING IN THE GARDENS OF STOW, WHERE THE BUSTS OF ENGLISH WORTHIES ARE PLACED.

" Among these chiefs of British race
Who live in breathing stone,
Why has not Cobham's bust a place?—
' The structure was his own' !"

The following poems by earl Nugent were printed in the New Foundling Hospital for Wit:

"Ode addressed to the Author (Sir C. H. Williams) of The conquered Duchess."

"To Corinna."

"To the Earl of Chesterfield, from the Hills of Howth, in Ireland, where the Author was drinking Goat's Whey." This is addressed to Pollio, in Dodsley.

"To the Memory of the Right Hon. Charlotte, Viscountess Townshend, who died at Leixlip, in Ireland, Sept. 5, 1770."

The following additional pieces will be found in Dodsley's Collection:

"An Epistle to Clarinda."

"Verses to Camilla and Clarissa."

"An Epistle to Mr. Pope."

"Ode to the Right Hon. Lord Lonsdale."

"Ode to Mankind, with a poetical Introduction to the Prince."

"Inscription on a Tomb raised to the Memory of his Father, and of others his Ancestors."

"Epigrams." Seventeen in number.

"Faith, a Poem by Lord Nugent," was printed in 1774, 4to.]

RICHARD BARRY,

EARL OF BARRYMORE,

[THE eldest son of Richard, the sixth earl, was born in August 1769, and received his education at Eton; succeeded to the family title and estates on the demise of his father in 1773; was chosen member for Heytesbury, Wilts, in 1790; married Miss Smith in 1792, and is said to have had a presage that he should not die a natural death[2], which was unhappily verified by the accidental discharge of his fusee, as he was travelling in his curricle near Folkstone, on the 6th of March 1793.

The too early inheritance of an ample fortune, without the salutary restraints of paternal authority; and the infatuating guidance of loose companions, without any counteracting powers of self-control, hurried lord Barrymore into those degradations attendant on licentiousness, and into those embarrassments resulting from lavish prodigality[3]. Nor was length of life permitted for opportunities of reformation. Discretion is reported to have scattered seeds in his understanding which began to take root; but he was destroyed ere the soil could produce any earnest of a harvest acceptable to wisdom and to honour. What a lesson, observes his biographer, was offered by his

[2] Life of the Earl of Barrymore, by A. Pasquin, p. 72.

[3] In the course of five years, says his quondam friend, he was supposed to have expended near £300,000. Life, p. 7.

vicissitudes to the heedless, the frantic, and the proud! The fate of lord Barrymore should serve indeed as a perpetual memento to licentious indiscretion; since every man lives, like Damocles, with a sword of destiny suspended over him.

The earl had talents which might have shone in the closet as well as on the stage[4]; and appears to have written Epigrams and Songs, to have made some progress in a comedy, and planned a periodical paper. The following, among other ludicrous institutes for a social establishment upon a new plan, are also his.

"*Rules to be observed by the Marble Club, held monthly, at the Sign of the World's End, at Leatherhead, in Surrey.*

1st Rule. "That there should be no more members admitted into the room than it could hold.

2d. "Resolved, That this amicable society should have two anniversary dinners every year.

3d. "Resolved, If any man has more sense than another, he is to be kicked out of company.

4th. "Resolved, That any man who cannot tell his right hand from his left, after being asked three times, shall be denied the honour and privileges of this society.

5th. "Resolved, That no member shall marry, until he comes to the years of discretion; and as that is a desperate hope, it is recommended to all to live bachelors, &c.]

[4] Lord Barrymore built a private theatre at Wargrave, and was himself the principal performer.

WILLS HILL,

MARQUIS OF DOWNSHIRE,

[Was born May 30, O. S. 1718, and succeeding his father Trevor, first viscount Hillsborough, in his honours, May 1742, took his seat in the Irish house of peers in 1743; and was made a privy-counsellor for Ireland in 1746. He was created viscount Kilwarling and earl of Hillsborough in 1751; comptroller of the household 1754; treasurer of the chamber in 1755; secretary of state for the colonies at the commencement of the American warfare; first lord of trade for a few months in 1766; and postmaster-general from that time till 1768; a peer of England in 1756, by the title of lord Harwich, and farther advanced to the dignities of earl of Hillsborough and viscount Fairford in England, Aug. 1772; and marquis of Downshire[2] in Ireland, August 1789. He married first, Margaretta Fitzgerald, sister of James, duke of Leinster; and secondly, Mary, baroness Stawell, and deceased Oct. 13, 1793[3]: having retired some years before from the vortex of political agitation.

The marquis is said to have died in possession of

[2] By the succession of his son to this title, his seat in the Irish parliament for the county of Down became vacant, which was obtained at the preceding general election, with an expenditure of £40,000. Gent. Mag. vol. lxiii. p. 962.

[3] Debrett's Peerage, vol. ii. p. 619.

great property, which his son contributed to increase by riches derived from collateral branches.

His lordship published anonymously, as I am informed by Mr. Reed,

"A Proposal for uniting the Kingdoms of Great Britain and Ireland." Lond. 1750, 8vo.

"The union here contended for (say the Monthly Reviewers[4]) is a complete incorporation of the two kingdoms; formed with one government, under the same king and the same laws; enjoying the same privileges and immunities; confined by the same restrictions, prohibitions, and regulations of trade; and paying an equal proportion of taxes, customs, &c. that in all instances they may become one people."

The author supposes that the interest of Great Britain may be subdivided into the three following particulars: viz. that of the protestant religion in general; the preservation of our present establishment, ecclesiastical and civil; and of the balance of power in Europe; all which, he thinks, would be greatly promoted by the union of the two kingdoms. The number of people in Ireland would be augmented, and of consequence an addition of power would accrue to Great Britain; trade would bring foreign protestants to settle in Ireland, which (according to his lordship's opinion) could not fail to work the reformation of the native papists, and eradicate those contradictions to common sense, hereditary right and passive obedience.]

[4] Vol. iv. p. 348.

FRANCES MANNERS,

COUNTESS OF TYRCONNEL,

[WAS the eldest daughter of John, marquis of Granby, and married in 1772 George, the second earl of Tyrconnel, which marriage was dissolved, by act of parliament, in 1777[a]. Her ladyship then united herself to colonel Leslie, a younger brother of lord Newark, with whom she lived in creditable union till her decease in Oct. 1792, at Edinburgh.

The following lines by this lady Tyrconnel were inserted in the Monthly Mirror for Sept. 1799, as taken from a room at Madley, Herefordshire, where the members of a hunt frequently dined.

"ON WILL. ABDY, HUNTSMAN.

"Reader! behold a genuine son of earth,
Like a true foxhound-sportsman from his birth;
O'er hills and dales, o'er mountains, woods, and rocks,
With dauntless courage he pursued the fox:
No danger stopp'd him, and no fear dismay'd;
He scoff'd at fear, and danger was his trade.
But there 's a bound no mortal e'er can leap,
Wide as eternity, as high as deep;
Hither by death's unerring steps pursued,
By that sagacious scent which none elude,
By a strong pack of fleetest years run down,
He leaves his whip where monarchs leave their crown.

[a] Debrett's Peerage, vol. ii. p. 672.

No shift, no double, could the hero save,
Earth now his kennel, his abode the grave—
Still let us listen to his warning voice,
That sound which once made all the fields rejoice;
Still Exton's plains and Walcot's woods resound
With the shrill note that cheer'd the drooping hound.
Hark forward, mortals! mortals, hark away!
Hark to the summons of that awful day,
When the great Judge of quick and dead shall come,
And wake the mould'ring corpse to meet its doom.
For this important hour let each prepare,
'Midst all enjoyments this your constant care.
Above this world let your enjoyment live,
Nor seek on earth what earth can never give:
With stedfast faith and ardent zeal arise,
Leap o'er time's narrow bound, and reach the skies!"]

HENRIETTA BOYLE,

LADY O'NEIL.

[THIS accomplished and only daughter of Charles, viscount Dungarvon, eldest son of John, earl of Corke[9], was born in 1758, with a genius for poetry that far surpassed her literary relatives. In Oct. 1777, she married John O'Neil, esq. of Slanes Castle, in the county of Antrim, who was created an Irish peer in Nov. 1793, about two months after he had the misfortune to become a widower[a]. It is by a courtesy due to rank of intellect therefore, more than to heraldic license, that so fair an ornament is introduced in the aristocratic calendar of authorship. Mrs. Charlotte Smith, who had the honour to call this lady her friend, has treasured on the pages of her own book[3], two specimens of her poetry, which are eminently beautiful: the former of them may be allowed to grace the present work.

[9] Who drew his son's picture in No. 161 of The World.

[a] In 1795 lord O'Neil was farther advanced to the dignity of a viscount, and died in June 1798, of wounds received in a sharp action with some disaffected insurgents at Antrim, in Ireland.

[3] See Poems, vol. ii. and Desmond, a novel, vol. iii. Mrs. Smith addressed her 37th sonnet to this lady, and wrote some sweetly-plaintive verses on her death, "a subject (as well may be conceived) of the deepest concern to all who knew her."

"ODE TO THE POPPY.

"Not for the promise of the labour'd field,
Not for the good the yellow harvests yield,
I bend at Ceres' shrine;
For dull to humid eyes appear
The golden glories of the year;
Alas! a melancholy worship 's mine:

I hail the goddess for her scarlet flow'r!
Thou brilliant weed
That dost so far exceed
The richest gifts gay Flora can bestow,
Heedless I pass'd thee in life's morning hour,
Thou comforter of woe,
Till sorrow taught me to confess thy pow'r.

In early days, when fancy cheats,
A various wreath I wove,
Of laughing Spring's luxuriant sweets,
To deck ungrateful love:

The rose or thorn my numbers crown'd,
As Venus smil'd, or Venus frown'd,
But love and joy and all their train are flown;
E'en languid hope no more is mine,
And I will sing of thee alone;
Unless perchance the attributes of grief,
The cypress bud and willow leaf,
Their pale funereal foliage blend with thine.

Hail, lovely blossom! thou canst ease
The wretched victims of disease;
Canst close those weary eyes in gentle sleep,
Which never open but to weep;

For oh! thy potent charm
Can agonizing grief disarm;
Expel imperious memory from her seat,
And bid the throbbing heart forget to beat.

Soul-soothing plant, that can such blessings give,
By thee the mourner bears to live!
By thee the hopeless die!
Oh, ever friendly to despair,
Might sorrow's pallid votary dare,
Without a crime that remedy implore,
Which bids the spirit from its bondage fly,
I 'd court thy palliative aid no more.

No more I 'd sue that thou should'st spread
Thy spell around my aching head,
But would conjure thee to impart
Thy balsam for a broken heart!
And by thy soft Lethean pow'r,
Inestimable flower,
Burst these terrestrial bonds, and other regions try."]

HARVEY REDMOND MORRES,

VISCOUNT MOUNTMORRES,

[THE eldest son of Harvey, first lord Mountmorres, was born in 1743, succeeded his father in 1766, and died unmarried, August 17, 1797[2], by his own hand, in a paroxysm of mental derangement, of which he had expressed an apprehension some time before. His lordship has been described[3], as a good-natured, intelligent man, fond of talking, but more from the prevalence of strong animal spirits than vanity; though for several years he had many strange habits, which betrayed a tendency to insanity. By a course of rigid economy he had managed a small encumbered estate so as to leave a clear income of £5000 per annum; and was a liberal and active supporter of the fund for relieving authors in distress. His lordship's own honourable claim to commemoration as an author, arises from the following publications:

1. "A Speech intended to have been spoken on the appellant Jurisdiction of the House of Lords in Ireland; by Lord Viscount Mountmorres." Lond. 1782, 8vo.

2. "Important Reflections on the Question for equalizing the Duties between Great Britain and Ireland." 1785, 8vo.

[2] Debrett's Peerage, vol. ii. p. 787.
[3] Gent. Mag. vol. lxvii. p. 717.

3. " A Speech delivered, Feb. 18, 1789, in the House of Lords of Ireland, on the Address to the Prince of Wales." 1790, 8vo.

4. " The Danger of the political Balance of Ireland. Translated from the French of the King of Sweden." 1790, 12mo. 2d edit. 1791.

5. " The History of the principal Transactions of the Irish Parliament from the Year 1634 to 1666: containing Proceedings of the Lords and Commons during the Administration of the Earl of Strafford, and of the first Duke of Ormond. Collected from the Papers of Sir Robert Southwell, Knt. Secretary of State in Ireland, and President of the Royal Society, to which is prefixed a preliminary Discourse on the ancient Parliaments of that Kingdom." 2 vols. 1792, 8vo.

6. " The Crisis, a Collection of Essays, written in the Years 1792 and 1793, on Toleration, public Credit, the elective Franchise in Ireland, the Emancipation of the Irish Catholicks, &c." 1794, 8vo.

7. " The Letters of Themistocles[4]." 1795, 12mo. These Letters were first printed in one of the London newspapers, and when collectively published were inscribed to lord Orford.

8. " An historical Dissertation upon the Origin, Suspension, and Removal of the Judicature and Independency of the Irish Parliament, with a Narrative

[4] In an appendix his lordship gave the characters of three persons of eminence in the philosophical, political, and literary world—Dr. Franklin, Mr. Flood, and Mr. Malone.

of the Transactions in 1719 relative to the celebrated declaratory Law; extracted from the Papers of the late Earl of Egmont, and a Comment on his Lordship's Opinion upon the legislative Union of these Kingdoms: to which are annexed the standing Orders of the House of Lords." 1795, 8vo.

9. "Impartial Reflections on the present Crisis, comprised in four Essays; on the Œconomy of the present Stock of Corn, the Assize of Bread, Tithes, and a general System of Inclosures," &c. 1796, 8vo.

His lordship was considered as a staunch supporter of the prerogatives of the crown, and a leading champion of his majesty's rights during the discussion of the regency question in Ireland: at which period he wrote several able and approved Essays. In his historical Dissertation on the Irish Parliament he thus enforced the equity of an absentee tax, and certainly with disinterestedness, as he resided chiefly in England.

"Another great and essential measure originates from the reflection, that all the members of a state should contribute equally, and in just proportion to the public exigency; that residents are better subjects than absentees; but that the taxes are so aukwardly contrived in Ireland, that the whole burthen of taxation falls upon those who reside; while those who are absent contribute little or nothing to the taxes for the support of the establishment. It is not here contended that men should be fined for living in this or in that country; in Ireland, in England, or in a foreign country: but, that the burthen should be

equal, and that a resident should not pay all, while an absentee is almost exempted from public contribution. Hence the necessity is evident of such a system of taxation as should equalize public contribution: and hence it would only conduce to put the absentee and the resident in nearly a similar predicament."

The noble author recommends another measure, without which the Irish husbandmen must ever be poor, and have no chance of rising to the comfort and importance of a yeomanry; that is, "a prohibition of letting farms at a profit rent from one tenant to another, or what is called in Scotland sub-setting."]

JAMES CAULFIELD,

EARL OF CHARLEMONT,

[THE son of James, seventh baron and third viscount Charlemont, was born August 18, 1728, and succeeded to his hereditary honours on the 21st of April 1734[2]. In June 1746 he set out on his travels, and a great part of his early life was passed abroad. Charmed with the arts, the climate, and the language of Italy, it was for many years his favourite residence. Yet with several other countries he was intimately acquainted, and in every court usually visited by young British noblemen, consumed more than the customary time; and has been heard to say, that there was not a country in Europe in which he was not more known, and had not more of those connexions which sweeten life, than in his native Ireland. Thither however he returned at the age of twenty-six, and his return is said to have been hastened by a malady derived from poison administered by the hand of female jealousy. With the medical aid of Dr. Lucas, and by a degree of temperance and strictness of regimen, which few would have had the perseverance to observe, his lordship recovered a tolerable share of health[3]; though he never was sufficiently strong to intermit the use of the cold bath in summer or winter. In December

[2] Debrett's Peerage, vol. ii. p. 679.

[3] Public Characters of 1798-9, p. 288.

1763 he was raised to an earldom; it having appeared from the chancery rolls, that James the first, by letters under his sign manual, dated July 1622, directed a grant of the dignity of an earl to the then lord Charlemont, which was never put in execution[4]. In July 1768 he married Mary, daughter of Thomas Hickman, esq. a descendant of the Windsor family, by whom his lordship had issue three sons and a daughter. In March 1783 he was installed a knight of St. Patrick. He was F. R. S. F. S. A. and LL.D. and died at his house in Rutland Square, Dublin, Aug. 4, 1799, aged seventy[5].

From the moment in which lord Charlemont embarked in public life, he invariably endeavoured to promote the best interests of his country. In the year 1779, when the natives of Ireland saw the necessity of becoming embodied, and arming themselves for the protection of their country, his lordship undertook to patronize and review the volunteer armies, till the war with France was closed. On the question of the regency, he was one of the peers who asserted the right of that kingdom to appoint its own regent, and that high-delegated trust was accordingly offered to the heir-apparent. He also supported earl Moira in his motion recommending conciliation, and acceded cheerfully to every measure which the government thought necessary against the assault of foreign force or of domestic disaffection. Unexceptionable, however, as his lordship's political conduct was allowed

[4] Debrett, ut sup. [5] Gent. Mag. vol. lxix. p. 812.

to be, it is not as a politician that he is exclusively entitled to regard. He is at least equally estimable as a nobleman of taste and literature. He was a general scholar; and possessing a respectable knowledge in the learned languages, became also intimately acquainted with those of modern Europe, particularly the Italian[6]. To his lordship's love of letters, Britain owes the establishment of the Royal Irish Academy; which was incorporated in 1786; and of which he was annually elected president. That honourable office he discharged with zealous assiduity; constantly attending the meetings of the society, regulating its concerns, and occasionally contributing to enrich the pages of its transactions; in different volumes of which, he inserted the following essays:

1. "The Antiquity of the Woollen Manufacture in Ireland, proved from a Passage of an ancient Florentine Poet[7]." Vol. i.

2. "Account of a singular Custom at Metelin, with some Conjectures on the Antiquity of its Origin." Vol. iii.

3. "Some Considerations on a controverted Passage in Herodotus." Vol. v.

4. "Some Hints concerning the State of Science at the Revival of Letters, grounded on a Passage of Dante in his Inferno, canto iv. v. 130." Vol. vi.

[6] See Public Characters for 1798; and Gent. Mag. for 1799.

[7] Fazio delli Uberti; whose geographical and historical poem, entitled Dittamondo, or Dittamondi, *quasi* Dicta Mundi, was written before the year 1364, and printed at Vicenza in 1474.

These however constitute but a part of his lordship's claims to distinction as a writer. From the liberal attention of Mr. Preston[7], I derive the information, that during the latter years of his life, lord Charlemont employed himself with great diligence in compiling a history of Italian poetry, illustrated with specimens from the different poets, as they presented themselves in chronological order. These he translated into English verse, as near the measure and style of the originals as the genius of the respective languages would allow; and they seemed to Mr. Preston (a consummate judge) to be executed with much spirit and elegance[8]. It may be hoped therefore that such an interesting work will not be withheld from the public. His lordship drew a copious character of the late marquis of Rockingham, which he inscribed on the pedestal of a marble bust of that nobleman, placed in his own library. He was the reputed author of several papers in the The Flapper, a moral and literary publication, carried on at Dublin for a short time; and is

[7] The admired author of many spirited poetical productions, and the approved translator of Apollonius Rhodius.

[8] The same attached friend has borne honourable testimony to the merit of these versions, in an ode addressed to the earl of Charlemont, at the beginning of the year 1798.

Caulfield! thy polish'd toil
Shall emulate old Manso's praise,
The guardian of Torquato's name;
Poetic steps may haunt our soil;
The masters of the Tuscan lays,
Unwonted speech may learn and win unbounded fame.

Poet. Register, vol. iii. p. 47.

supposed to have given his aid to Baratariana, a series of political essays, written when the marquis of Townshend was lord lieutenant of Ireland, by the late Messrs. Flood and Bushe, sir Hercules Langrishe, and others. Several jeux-d'esprit ascribed to lord Charlemont possess much point and neatness; while they denote the playful turn of his mind and the amenity of his conversation[9]. Among the lovers and judges of the fine arts, lord Charlemont also held a very conspicuous rank. To his skill in collecting paintings and sculpture, his house in Dublin bears testimony; and of his taste in architecture his temple at Marino affords a beautiful specimen. In parliament he never was a speaker, and he seemed to be solicitous rather of the calm pleasures of the study, than of those which result from the plaudits of an admiring senate. In society he was communicative, affable, and cheerful; equally disposed to receive as to impart satisfaction. Of his time he was remarkably economical: every hour had its allotted occupation; and so regular even were his rides, that the time of the day might be ascertained by the spot on which he was seen. From general concurrence of sentiment he appears to have been distinguished by dignified yet affable manners, by a religious turn of mind, and by those endearing virtues which adorn private life; while in his public capacity he displayed one uniform

[9] Mr. Malone addressed his Letter of Inquiry concerning the Shakspeare forgeries to lord Charlemont, "whose virtues and attainments (he observed) were admired and venerated wherever the name of Englishman was known."

tenor of true patriotism, unwarped by party spirit, and untainted by venal views.

——at his pious hearth,
Domestic household gods, the Virtues all
Were ever resident; and in his mind,
As in a sacred shrine, fair Honour dwelt,
Offering incessant to the God of Truth
Pure motives, an unspotted sacrifice [a]!

From an occasional effusion of his lordship's versatile pen, the following extract has been taken:

"MERLIN AT THE MASQUERADE.

"When the third namesake of our patron saint
Shall change our fervent pray'rs to harsh complaint;
His and their country's friends shall all disgrace,
And cherish those who would proscribe his race;
When northern slaves in freedom's seat shall sport,
And none but Virtue's foes shall thrive at court,
Where noxious thistles choak the wholesome spring,
And vice and merit mean the self-same thing;
When freedom's sons shall shrink from bonds prepar'd,
And into licence [b] liberty be scar'd.
When magic's power these wretched realms obey,
And groan beneath two beldams' impious sway;
A daughter and her dam for witchcraft 's fam'd,
This Luxury, and that Corruption nam'd!

[a] Elegiac Poem on the Death of Lord Charlemont, by Mr. Preston. See the Poetical Register for 1802, vol. ii. p. 163.

[b] See Milton's 12th sonnet, which his lordship probably bore in recollection; licence being there used for licentiousness:

"Licence they mean when they cry liberty."

Whose potent charms in dungeon dark and deep,
Loaded with chains, Britannia's genius keep;
While in her stead a spell-created dame
Presides, and fills the realms with guilt and shame,
The fiend of Gaming hight! whose baleful guile
Shall scatter dire contagion o'er the isle;
Powerful to wither every social joy,
To taint the soul and all her peace destroy;
To strike the wary eye of conscience blind,
And to corruption open all the mind—
Religion, Virtue, Science, Taste is fled,
And sick'ning Commerce droops her languid head.
Then shall old Merlin, so the fates command—
Revisit earth to save his native land:
By heav'n-taught science, nature's mystic lore,
To sweep satanic guile from Britain's shore;
To rout the beldams, break their impious spell,
And drive the fiend accurs'd back to her destin'd hell[5]."]

[5] New Foundling Hospital for Wit, vol. i. where this address is said to have been spoken at the Pantheon, Oxford Street, London, May 12, 1773, by General Lee, who soon afterwards went to America.

BARRY MAXWELL,

EARL OF FARNHAM,

[Succeeded his brother Robert in the barony of Farnham, Nov. 1779; was created viscount in 1780, and earl in 1785. His lordship was twice married; and a short time before his death, in October 1800, published

"An Examination into the Principles contained in a Pamphlet entitled, 'The Speech of Lord Minto;' with some Remarks on a pamphlet entitled, 'Observations on that Part of the Speaker's Speech which 'relates to Trade.' By the Right Hon. Barry, Earl of Farnham."

This publication has been said to contain calm and candid, and, in some instances, solid argument against the positions of his lordship's noble antagonist, in favour of the Union: but in regard to the earl of Farnham's suggestions, the only new and interesting one appears to be the proposal of striking off so many of the representatives of the numerous boroughs of Great Britain as will make room for the number proposed to be added to the house of commons as representatives for Ireland; these to consist of two members for each county, great town, and city, and one representative for each of the towns next in consequence to them. This plan is offered to prevent the inconvenience of enlarging a body rather too numerous in its present

state, and to produce a most essential parliamentary reform, by purging the house of commons of one moiety of the British representatives for such boroughs as have been considered most exceptionable. Its effect on the Irish part of the representation would be still more comprehensive: as the whole number of members representing these insignificant boroughs would then be struck off, and this reform would be effected without infringing any one constitutional principle[a].]

[a] Gent. Mag. vol. lxx. p. 1181.

MATTHEW ROBINSON,

LORD ROKEBY,

[DESCENDED from the Robinsons of Rokeby, in Yorkshire, was the son of Matthew Robinson, esq. great-grandson of sir Leonard Robinson, knt. chamberlain of London, and was born in 1712. His mother was Elizabeth, daughter of Robert Drake, esq. recorder of Cambridge; where he received an academic education at Trinity Hall, of which society he is believed to have remained a fellow even till his death. On the decease of his mother, he derived from her the possession of a Kentish estate, in his father's lifetime, and took up his residence at the seat of that estate at Horton, near Hythe; where a rich and retired territory, the shade of hereditary trees, and the society of a well-furnished library, were growing invitations to sequesterment for one who in his very boyhood had resolved to live by the guide of his own understanding. Yet his was rather a separation from indiscriminate intercourse, than seclusion from congenial society: and this is a line of demarkation which every man of sense would wish to draw around his dwelling. In consequence of his vicinity to Canterbury, and his brother's[a] having been recorder of

[a] This was Charles, his youngest brother. His second brother, Thomas, was a barrister of rising eminence, and wrote a treatise on gavel-kind; but died at the early age of thirty-

that city, he became its representative in 1747, and again in 1754, and faithfully discharged the important

three. Their elder sister, Mrs. Montagu, who nobly defended Shakspeare from the invidious sarcasms of Voltaire, has been justly celebrated for her lively fancy, correct taste, and penetrating sagacity. No one had seen more of life than she had, nor of those who were most eminent for genius, rank, or literary talent. She had lived at the table of the second lord Oxford, where Pope and his contemporaries assembled; she was the intimate friend of Pulteney and Lyttelton; the associate of Mrs. Carter, Mrs. Boscawen, Dr. Young, and Dr. Monsey; and she had the honour to entertain Johnson, and Goldsmith, and Beattie, and Reynolds, and Burke. The former of these, though unjust to her Essay on Shakspeare, pronounced her to be a very extraordinary woman, and added—"Mrs. Montagu has a constant stream of conversation, and it is always impregnated; it always has meaning." Her magnificent mansion in Portman Square was the resort of fashion and rank; her knowledge of the world therefore became eminently acute and practical, and rivalled her knowledge of books. Her conformity to the manners and habits of high life enlarged the sphere of her observation: she saw human nature in all its windings; and she saw it with the aid of a constellation of wits. From some specimens which have reached the public eye of Mrs. Montagu's epistolary powers, it is a source of public regret and wonder, that much of her correspondence has not appeared!—To this incidental notice of lord Rokeby's sister Elizabeth, it may be added, that her younger sister Sarah, who married George Lewis Scott, esq. was a more voluminous writer, and in some departments of literature by no means inferior; though her name has attained far less celebrity. A list of her publications, nine in number, and a brief memoir of her life, may be seen in Censura Literaria; to the respected editor of which work the present article owes all that it contains of value.

duties annexed to that situation; but having been a strenuous though ineffectual opposer of the American war, and having with political foresight predicted its result; he lived to see his predictions fulfilled, and retired with indignation from the senate to his patrimonial inheritance. Bodily infirmities appear also to have had a share in causing the secession; since he is said to have told his constituents, that "they ought to choose a younger and more vigorous man as a successor; one who had eyes to see, ears to hear, and lungs to oppose the tricks of future ministers[3]." In 1794 he succeeded to the titles of an English baronet and an Irish peer, by the death of his cousin Dr. Richard Robinson, primate of Ireland, and baron Rokeby of Armagh, in consequence of the collateral remainder inserted in the patent. This advancement to a peerage at the age of eighty-one, was an event which made not the minutest difference in his personal peculiarities or mode of life. He had begun to suffer his beard to grow about two years before, and he wore it in a patriarchal fashion till the time of his decease. He never rode on horseback, and seldom got into a carriage; for he kept none, nor ever would let his servants wear a livery. He felt all the sentiments and all the interests of an independent commoner, of which order he was a strenuous support; and his counsels were listened to with attention and confidence, for he was the admiration of his party. Independence was his peculiar characteristic; and no motives of interest or

[3] Public Characters for 1798-9, p. 590.

ambition ever obtruded themselves in the formation of his political opinions; which when formed, no man ever adhered to with more constancy. In the autumn of 1800, a weakness in his ancle, injudiciously treated by the application of constant cold water, was succeeded by a mortification, which, after a struggle of several weeks in great agony, brought him to his grave, Nov. 30, 1800, when the general faculties of his mind and the muscular powers of his body appeared to have lost little of their matured vigour.

Lord Rokeby's singularities have exposed his character to many idle misrepresentations, and his conduct to many silly animadversions. That he was eccentric it would be vain to deny; and that in some of his eccentricities it would have been better not to have indulged, cannot well be disputed; but the greater number of his foibles were harmless, and deserve to be regarded as "virtues in disguise." In early life he had occasionally mixed much with the world; had often used fine, if not elegant dress; and had frequented the assemblies of the day: but simplicity and nature were the objects nearest to his heart. Ill health and political chagrin seem to have driven him into a fixed retirement; and when there, he completely emancipated himself from the world's manacles. He saw its follies as Cowper did, "through the loop-hole of retreat," and he had the laudable hardihood to resist their intrusion. Solitude was no desert in his eyes. Of the exercise of walking he was never tired. He looked around him on the beauties of creation with an expanded soul; full of gratitude to Providence for the

pleasures which even this finite existence can afford. He wandered all day over his grounds, or threw himself on a bench in his woods, or rambled down to the sea, which was scarcely five miles distant, where he plunged into the water, or basked upon the beach. Thence he retired home to his books and his meditations, or to a table at which constant hospitality presided, and respectable men of all ranks were welcome. For his solitude, though not broken in upon by the calls of formal visitors, was enlivened by a succession of intelligent companions; and his house, at which nothing was sacrificed to cold ceremony or insipid ostentation, constantly afforded all the liberal pleasures of rational entertainment. With such a circle of enjoyments—

"Not therefore humble he who seeks retreat,
Pride guides his steps, and makes him shun the great."

But the pride of lord Rokeby appears to have been an honourable and independent pride. He held in high and deserved estimation the order of English country gentlemen, and lamented the obvious diminution of that order. His manners were easy and attractive; his sentiments were enlarged and full of philanthropy. He conversed freely and affably, and won the good will of all: while he never failed to set the subject he discussed in a new light, or to give it interest by the vigour of his understanding. Yet he had not, like his sisters, much zest for polite literature. His reading was principally in politics, history, and travels:

and he was more distinguished by acuteness of intellect and originality of thought, than by refinement of taste or splendour of fancy.

Though single himself, he never lost the most lively solicitude for the welfare of every member of his family; and though the unostentatious style in which he lived, impressed many with an idea of his fondness for money; yet the numerous neighbours, as well as others whom he assisted with loans on very slight securities, prove how much that part of his character likewise was mistaken. He died, however, possessed of a large property, in addition to his hereditary fortune; though he had omitted to make any interest of a considerable portion of ready cash, and though he never raised a rent on his estates. The riches thus creditably accumulated he distributed with a sacred regard to all the professions of his life[4]; and his nephew became his heir and successor.

But it is time to recur to lord Rokeby's claims on attention as an author; in which character he less displayed the studied arts of composition than the native strength of an honest and a powerful mind. The following are his publications:

1. "Considerations on the Measures carrying on with respect to the British Colonies in North America." The second edition, with additions, and an "Appendix, relative to the present State of Affairs on that Continent." Lond. 8vo.

The pamphlet itself is dated, at the close, April 1774;

[4] Gent. Mag. vol. lxx. Dec. 1800.

and the Appendix (which appears first to have accompanied this edition), Nov. 1774.

2. "A further Examination of our American Measures; and of the Reasons and the Principles on which they are founded." 1776, 8vo.

3. "Peace the best Policy, or Reflections on the Appearance of a foreign War, the present State of Affairs at home, and the Commission for granting Pardons in America." 1777, 8vo.

4. "The dangerous Situation of England; or an Address to our landed, trading, and funded Interests, on the present State of public Affairs." Lond. 1786, 8vo. 2d edit.

From this pamphlet the following paragraph may serve as a characteristic specimen:

"The present appears to be the great and unfortunate æra of taxes; a rage for taxation seems the distemper of the season. The common cry of some men is 'taxes, taxes, taxes:' administration produces and imposes taxes; opposition echoes and calls for taxes; for numerous, extensive, and effective taxes. It may be a light allusion on such a serious subject; but we are told concerning the abundance of Mahomet's paradise, that if any of the blessed there shall go to lay his hands on a bunch of grapes, ten others will at the same moment appear, and each of them cry, 'take me, for I am better:' so, give me leave to say, if one tax is moved for in a certain honourable assembly, a number of others are from different quarters started and offered, as more eligible and preferable. Englishmen might almost be tempted to

think, that it rains taxes in our time and country, if we were not very sure the gifts and bounties of Heaven continue to be bestowed with no such incumbrance. The writer nevertheless humbly presumes to bring this subject itself before the public, in hopes of inducing them for a moment, both the monied and the landed interest, and governors as well as governed, calmly and coolly to consider, where such a conduct is likely to end, and whether it will at length not lead us into a gulph, of which the wisest man neither knows, nor is able to fathom or discover the depth."

5. "An Address to the County of Kent, on their Petition to the King for removing from the Councils of his Majesty his present Ministers; and for adopting proper Means to procure a speedy and an happy Peace. Together with a Postscript concerning the Treaty between the Emperor of Germany and France, and concerning our domestic Situation in Time to come. By Lord Rokeby." Lond. 1797, 8vo.

At the close of this address his lordship sturdily says,

"I will now take my leave. There are, I trust, no excuses or apologies necessary to be made on this occasion by one who did from his early days adopt the principles of an old and true Whig; the principles of Mr. Sydney, Mr. Locke, lord Molesworth, Mr. Trenchard, and such men; from which he has to the best of his knowledge, throughout a long life, in no single action or circumstance ever once varied or swerved, and which he will certainly now relinquish only at his grave."]

EDWARD STRATFORD,

EARL OF ALDBOROUGH,

[Succeeded his father, the first earl, in 1777, and was twice married to two English ladies, but died without issue, at his mansion of Belan, in the county of Wicklow, January 2, 1801[2]. His lordship was a fellow of the Royal Society.

In the Literary Memoirs of living Authors, he is described as "a nobleman distinguished for his eccentricities, who has been called the *Stanhope* of Ireland;" on what ground it is not easy to guess. He is believed to have been lively, generous, thoughtless, and profuse, and to have possessed a great deal of national vivacity and wildness. He was an encourager of private theatricals, and had plays performed at his house in Stratford Place, which he planned and built. He also built the town of Stratford-upon-Slaney, consisting of 400 stone houses, a costly church, which he endowed, and a place of worship for the Roman Catholics. He also gave bleaching-grounds, and lent money to establish manufactures in it. While in Dublin he erected a mansion in the most elegant style, with a playhouse, music-room, and every luxurious requisite for his intended residence, which he lived not to enter upon. A more sincere Christian, a more loyal subject, a firmer patriot, a better husband, or a better man, has been asserted never to have lived[3].

[2] Debrett's Peerage, vol. ii. p. 692.
[3] Gent. Mag. vol. lxxi. p. 104.

In the Anthologia Hibernica for August 1793, this nobleman is introduced as the author[4] of

"An Essay on the true Interest and Resources of the Empire of the King of Great Britain and Ireland." Lond. and Dubl. 1783.

The earl, it has been said[5], could never design this pamphlet, which contains but nineteen pages, as a serious attempt towards discussing this important and copious subject, since it exercised the pens of our ablest writers, particularly that of Dr. Campbell in his Political Survey, in 4 vols. 4to. It is rather conceived to be a political squib, let off on the spur of a particular occasion.

Other productions have been ascribed to this peer, but the writer of the above notice could not vouch for their authenticity.]

[4] See also Reuss's Alphabetical Register, p. 382.

[5] In Anthолog. Hibern. ut sup.

JOHN FITZGIBBON,

EARL OF CLARE,

[WAS born in 1749, educated at the university of Dublin [2], and afterwards entered upon the study of the law, in which profession he became an ornament to his native country. Soon after his call to the bar, he became a member for the university. In 1784 he succeeded Mr. Yelverton as attorney-general, and in 1789 was honoured with the seals, and created baron Fitzgibbon of Lower Connello. To these dignities were added the earldom of Clare in 1795, and the English barony of Fitzgibbon of Sidbury, in the county of Devon, in 1799. His lordship had been for some time in a declining state of health, and in conformity with the advice of his physicians, had arrived at Dublin in his route to Bath, on the 25th of January, and died there on the 28th, 1802. He was a privy-counsellor, a lord of trade and plantations, vice-chancellor of the university of Dublin [3], and

[2] Lord Clare was entered of Trinity College in the year 1763, and appears to have prosecuted his studies with the utmost diligence and success; the competition between him and the celebrated Mr. Grattan, was unremitting through the entire of their course. Sermon by Dr. Magee on the Death of Lord Clare.

[3] The earl of Clare, says Dr. Magee, was appointed to that office by his royal highness the duk of Gloucester, upon the resignation of primate Robinson, whose name I cannot mention

LL.D. In the elevated and arduous situation of lord chancellor, he uniformly acted with a manly decision and ability, that extorted applause even from his political adversaries. He banished chicanery and artificial delay from the court where he presided[4]; and was on every emergent occasion, the firm and undaunted supporter of the constitution of the British realms. Lord Clare married in 1787, the daughter of Richard Chapel Whaley, esq. of Whaley Abbey, and left issue two sons and a daughter[5].

He appears to have been a man of an ardent, daring spirit, but able, virtuous, and patriotic; and not dissimilar, in many points, to the great earl of Strafford. Left in a state of affluence by his father, this circumstance produced no indolence or apathy in his aspiring mind. His assiduity in professional studies was not exceeded by any of his competitors at the bar, and few men in the dispatch of business displayed more of that accuracy of knowledge which is the result of attentive industry[6]. The rev. Jerome Alley, who has paid a dignified tribute to the memory of lord Clare in his poem of The Judge, applauds this cha-

without recollecting the virtues by which he was distinguished and adorned. Sermon before cited.

[4] In the court of chancery lord Clare presided for many years, and of the great number of decrees which he pronounced, the few that have been reversed scarcely merit enumeration. He excelled his predecessors in facility of decision, and surpassed them also in strength and accuracy of judgment. Notes in The Judge, canto ii.

[5] Gent. Mag. vol. lxxii. p. 185.

[6] Public Characters, vol. i. p. 415.

racteristic perseverance, and affirms, that not only in his judicial capacity, but as a legislator, a minister of the crown, and a friend to the constitution, he was bold and active to sustain, at all personal risks, and against all opposition, the duties and interests which he was called to fulfil or to support:

> Clare is no more!—yet, in his deeds, the man
> Outlives himself: and grateful Fancy, still,
> Within those walls where Equity adorns
> Her well-cemented throne, beholds the Judge,
> In whose decrees, decisive, liberal, clear,
> Was genuine Wisdom heard [7].

His lordship challenges this notice in consequence of having printed

"A Speech on the Union of Ireland with England."]

[7] Alley's poem of The Judge, p. 39.

HENRY TEMPLE,

VISCOUNT PALMERSTON,

[WAS born in 1739, being grandson and successor to Henry, first viscount Palmerston, who died in 1757. He was a commissioner of the admiralty from 1766 to 1777, and served in the English parliament for East Looe, Boroughbridge, and Winchester. In 1767 he married Frances, daughter of sir Francis Poole, bart. who died in 1769; and secondly, Miss Mee, by whom he left male issue. His lordship died 17th of April 1802, at his house in Hanover Square, of an ossified throat. He was a nobleman well known both in the literary and fashionable circles; an accomplished man, well skilled in the arts, and respected as a patron, though his fortune was but moderate. His seat at Broadlands, near Rumsey, in Hants, has been much admired, and is said to contain some good pictures. Angus has engraved a view of it.

Six petites pieces by lord Palmerston appeared in the first volume of Poetical Amusements at a Villa near Bath. Five of them are bouts rhimées[a], and some of the best in that collection: a longer poem "On Beauty," has the merit of more than melodious versification.

[a] Hence Tickell says, in his Wreath of Fashion, a satire upon the Bath-Easton-Vase contributors,

"With chips of wit and mutilated lays,
Here PALMERSTON fineers his *bouts rhimées*."

The following complimentary stanzas by his lordship were printed in The Metrical Miscellany, said to be edited by Mr. Roscoe.

"WRITTEN IN THE ALBUM AT CREWE HALL.

Here, in rude state, old chieftains dwelt,
Who no refinement knew;
Small were the wants their bosoms felt,
And their enjoyments few.

But now, by taste and judgment plann'd,
Throughout these scenes we find
The work of Art's improving hand,
With ancient splendor join'd:

And far more great the owner's praise,
In whom at once are shown,
The genuine worth of former days,
The graces of their own!"]

GEORGE MACARTNEY,

EARL OF MACARTNEY,

[WAS the great grandson of George Macartney of Auchinleck, in Scotland, who in the year 1649 went over as a military officer from Galloway to Ireland, where his services were rewarded with the gift of estates in the county of Antrim, on which he settled. His lordship was born in 1737, and educated as a fellow-commoner in Trinity College, Dublin, where he proceeded M. A. in 1759. In August 1764 he was appointed envoy-extraordinary to the court of Russia, where he was well received: and in 1766 had the most ancient and royal order of the white eagle conferred on him by the king of Poland. Returning to the British court he was elected burgess for the borough of Cockermouth in April 1767, and in July for that of Armagh. He became the husband of lady Jane Stuart, second daughter of John, earl of Bute, in Feb. 1768. Early in 1769, he was nominated principal secretary to viscount Townshend, then lord lieutenant of Ireland; and in 1772 was elected a knight of the bath. In 1775 he was appointed governor in chief of the islands of Grenada and Tobago. In 1776 he was made lord Macartney of the kingdom of Ireland. In 1779, after a stout resistance, Grenada was taken by the French, and the governor returned to Europe a prisoner, but was soon released. In Dec. 1780 he was consti-

tuted governor of Fort St. George, at Madras, where he made himself so useful[2] to the East India Company, that in Feb. 1785 they settled £1500 a year upon him, and he was nominated governor-general of Bengal, but his lordship declined accepting the appointment. In 1786 he returned to England; and in 1788 took his seat in the Irish house of peers, and had the command of a regiment of militia dragoons. In May 1792 he was named embassador-extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the emperor of China, was sworn of the privy-council, and created viscount Dervock. He made his entrance into Canton on the 19th of December 1793, and was splendidly entertained; but not being able to gain permission for the permanent residence of a British ambassador at the court of China, the viscount returned over-land to England in September 1794; and was farther advanced to the dignities of an Irish earl and an English baron[3]. His

[2] In carrying into effect the orders from the court of directors; in transmitting home intelligence, the fullest and most exact that could be desired to enlighten their deliberations; in provisionally regulating, with due energy and vigilance, every thing in regard to which it was impossible to await instructions from England; in acting in a manner the best adapted equally to maintain the dignity of the company, and to preserve their power and the extension of their territories from appearing in an invidious light; in presiding with due authority in the council, and in commanding the respect and goodwill of the soldiery; his lordship honourably accomplished the best hopes of those whom he represented in the high employment. Pub. Char. for 1802-3, p. 81.

[3] Public Characters, p. 88.

lordship died at his house in Curzon Street, May Fair, March 31, 1806, and was privately interred at Chiswick, in compliance with his will[4]. In the high and important stations which he successively filled, he is said to have displayed those qualities of wisdom and integrity, which do honour to his talents as a statesman, and to his feelings as a man[5].

As an author, lord Macartney took no ostensible share in the printed account of his embassy; but the following lines form part of a poem ascribed to him, and addressed to Hugh Boyce, esq. most probably before his lordship's departure to Madras.

"VERSES TO THE SHANNON. WRITTEN AT TARBET.

"Raptur'd on Tarbet's shore, I try the strain,
Great king of floods! to hail thy new-born reign,
Which breaks from darkness, like the car of day,
And gives the promise of imperial sway.
Long were the glories of Ierne lost,
Her deeds of greatness and of ancient boast:
Silent the genius, which in times of old
With Greece and Rome her learned name enroll'd:
Exil'd the valour of her hardy race,
By rigid edicts, hostile camps to grace.
Compell'd unwilling victories to gain,
Or doom'd to perish on a foreign plain.
But now does justice ev'ry right restore,
And strengthen claims which nature form'd before.
The serpent's teeth, which laws severe had sown,
Rise in arm'd hosts which loyalty may own,

[4] Gent. Mag. vol. lxxvi. p. 387.
[5] Pub. Char. ut sup.

Freedom and loyalty by wisdom join'd,
Our monarch's brow with fresher bays to bind;
Add to his wide domain another land,
And give unwonted thunder to his hand.
Already Commerce spreads her ample store,
Pours Africk's riches on Ierne's shore;
Brings either India's treasure to thy view,
Brazilian gold and silver of Peru;
Rolls the world's wealth, O Shannon! to thy tide:
Bids wond'ring navies on thy billows ride;
Bids open round new scenes of paradise,
And other Tarbets on thy banks arise.
Tarbet, delightful Tarbet's happy seat,
The Graces' and the Muses' lov'd retreat,
Where beauteous Anna, with the hand of taste,
Scoops the cool grotto or adorns the waste;
In unknown channels leads the rill to flow,
Where flow'rs, unfading, on the borders blow;
Or winds new paths through th' undiscover'd shade,
And lends to nature her instructive aid.
Such are the beauties of the sylvan scene;
But who can paint the charms that dwell within?
Shall grateful feeling touch the trembling string,
And feeling, as she feels, attempt to sing
The sweet society of Tarbet's dome,
Where ev'ry guest still finds himself at home:
Where Leslie's sense and Anna's wit combine
To brighten converse, and the soul refine:
Where soft Louisa's elegance and ease
Win without art, and without effort please:
Where Lesbia's eyes, with lucid lightning, play;
And fair Almeria's shed a milder ray.
And thou! bright image of thy mother's charms,
Whose wit inspires thee, and whose beauty warms;

Whose form divine already you assume,
And fondly flourish in thy early bloom:
Oh! may the pow'rs that watch the infant fair,
Guard thy sweet innocence with double care;
With every virtue crown thy darling head,
And on thy life immortal blessings shed!
But lo! the fatal signals call away;
Painful to part, impossible to stay—
Shannon, adieu! sweet Tarbet's shades farewell!
Where all that 's virtuous, all that 's beauteous dwell."]

THE END OF THE

NOBLE AUTHORS OF IRELAND.

APPENDIX.

SIR ROBERT DUDLEY,

DUKE OF NORTHUMBERLAND[1],

CALLED the natural son, probably the legitimate son, of the great earl of Leicester[3], having been deprived of his birthright, and never acknowledged as a peer of England, could not with propriety be classed among that order; yet he was too great an honour to his country to be omitted; and it is the duty of the meanest historian, and his felicity, to have it in his power to do justice to the memory of the deserving, which falls not within the compass of particulars to procure to the living. The author[4] of those

[1] [As this titular duke never was admitted to the English peerage, lord Orford consigned him to a supplement, and he has been reserved in the present edition for an appendix, which may admit of farther extension in a supplemental volume.]

[3] [And the great-grandson of Edmund Dudley, the celebrated lawyer and statesman, supposed author of Arbor Reipublicæ. See Icon Libellorum, by Myles Davies, p. 20.]

[4] [The learned Dr. Campbell.]

curious lives of the Dudleys, in the Biographia, has already retrieved the fame of this extraordinary person from oblivion; and therefore I shall touch but very few particulars of his story. He[5] was educated under sir Thomas Chaloner, the accomplished governor of prince Henry, and distinguished his youth by martial achievements, and by useful discoveries in the West Indies. But it was the house of Medici, those patrons of learning and talents, who fostered this enterprising spirit, and who were amply rewarded for their munificence, by his projecting the free port of Leghorn. He flourished in their court, and in that of the emperor, who declared him duke of Northumberland, a dukedom remarkably confirmed to his widow, whom Charles the first created duchess Dudley[6]. Anthony Wood says[7], "The duke was a complete gentleman in all suitable employments, an exact seaman, a good navigator, an excellent architect, mathematician, physician, chemist, and what not? He was a handsome, personable man, tall of stature, red-haired, and of admi-

[5] Wood, vol. ii. p. 126. See a full account of sir Thomas Chaloner and his family in the Ædes Walpolianæ.

[6] [Dr. Lort refers to an account of this lady and her benefactions to St. Giles's parish, drawn up by R. Boreman, 4to. in Bibl. Pub. Cant.]

[7] P. 27.

rable comport; and above all, noted for riding the great-horse, for tilting, and for his being the first of all that taught a dog to sit, in order to catch partridges." The same author gives this list of his works:

"Voyage to the Isle of Trinidada and the Coast of Paria;" 1594, 1595[8].

"Arcano del Mare di Ruberto Dudleo, Duca di Nortumbria, e Conte di Warwick[9]." Fiorenza 1630, 1646, in 2 vols. fol. full of mathematical cuts, sea-charts, fortifications, &c.

"A Discourse to correct the Exorbitances of Parliaments, and to enlarge the King's Revenue[a];" written in the year 1613.

This is the only uncommendable performance of our author's life; and as it was attended by

[8] See Hakluyt's third volume of English Voyages, p. 574.

[9] [Of this rare book an edition occurs in the British Museum dated 1661, which announces itself to be the second. Its contents are thus divided into six parts:

1. "De' quali si tratta della longitudine praticabile in diversi modi, d'invenzione dell' autore.

2. "Delle carte sue generali, e de' Portolani rettificati in longitudine, e latitudine.

3. "Della disciplina sua marittima, e militare.

4. "Dell' architettura sua nautica di vascelli da guerra.

5. "Della navigazione scientifica, e perfetta, cioè spirale, ò di gran circoli.

6. "Delle carte sue geografiche, e particolari."]

[a] Rushworth, vol. i. in the Appendix, p. 12.

an extraordinary anecdote, the reader is desired to take a little notice of it, one very particular circumstance having never, as I know, been remarked. This paper (by which Dudley had sought to ingratiate himself with James the first, concluding no method so easy or sure for recovering his own right as to instruct the king how to usurp upon the rights of his subjects), this paper had long lain neglected; but in the year 1628, an information was filed by sir Robert Heath, attorney-general, in the star-chamber, against the earls of Bedford, Somerset, and Clare, sir Robert Cotton, John Selden, and Oliver St. John[3], for dispersing this shameless libel. Foulis[4] would ascribe this publication to the patriots, who meaned to make the king odious; a most improbable charge, and not at all confirmed by what really happened afterwards, when it was republished under the title of "Strafford's Plot." There is great reason to presume that this attack on parliaments was

[3] It is not the least particularity of this anecdote to find the names of two such eminent patriots as Selden and Oliver St. John among men who propagated a plan for the reduction of parliaments. The lengths which St. John went afterwards *with* the parliament were perhaps no unnatural consequence of a temper that had dipped into the contrary extreme to make his court——Selden was a more temperate man, and of a fairer repute.

[4] Hist. of Plots, book i. p. 68.

not made without the connivance of the court, at least was not disagreeable to it; the attorney-general receiving orders, in the middle of the prosecution, to dismiss the cause, on pretence that his majesty was willing to extend his royal lenity to his subjects on the birth of a prince, of whom the queen was just delivered. The remarkable incident unnoticed, was the earl of Somerset being involved in this trial, that haughty and fallen favourite, generally supposed to have dragged out the remainder of his life in infamy and obscurity, but who here appears engaged in state intrigues with some of the greatest lords at that period.

"Catholicon," a physical book.

He also discovered a purging powder[5], which passes under the name of a physician who wrote a book on the virtues of it, and dedicated it to the duke. Considering how enterprising and dangerous a minister he might have made, and what variety of talents were called forth by his misfortunes, it seems to have been happy both for the duke and his country, that he was unjustly deprived of the honours to which his birth gave him pretensions.

[5] [Called "Pulvis Comitis Warwicensis," by Dr. Campbell, who has specified the ingredients in Biog. Brit. vol. v. where a long article is assigned to sir Robert Dudley.]

ADDENDA & CORRIGENDA.

VOLUME I.

P. 10. Mr. Ellis has since presented to an applauding public, his analytical Specimens of early English metrical Romances, in 3 vols. The second of these furnishes many curious particulars from the Caius college MS. illustrative of the romantic history of Richard Cœur de Lion, which cannot but amuse the lovers of antiquated fiction.

P. 18. The Harl. MSS. 558 and 2393, contain a poem of 581 stanzas, relating to the life and reign of Edward the second, the style of which is said by Mr. Wanley to resemble that of Spenser. It appears, on inspection, to be written more in the manner of those legendary histories in the Mirror for Magistrates: as a single stanza may serve to show—

" Princes, that doe intend your heires suche good
As shall inhable them for to succeed,
And no waye to disparage theire highe blood,
O! let it be your moste respective heede
To sowe theire tender yeares with virtue's seede:
For soe the well or ill manured feelde,
As it is till'd, doth corne or cockle yielde." St. 33.

MS. Harl. 6270, comprises a prose account of the life and death of Edward the second, by Thomas de la More, knight, translated from the French into Latin, and from Latin into English.

P. 20. For *Walsingham* read *Hall* and *Holinshed*, who follow Fabian in reporting that Richard the second was murdered by armed men.: but the fact was otherwise (says Ritson). He refused food for several days, and died of abstinence and a broken heart. Shaksp. vol. xi. p. 169, edit. 1803.

P. 21. My acute friend Mr. Douce cannot admit that this plate represents the marriage of Henry the sixth. The man, he observes, is a *saint:* but Henry was not sainted at the time of his marriage. The painter seems, in his clumsy and ignorant way, to have intended the marriage of saint Joseph and the Virgin, who is represented as pregnant, and in the papistical character of the queen of heaven. Mr. D. suspects that the inscription on her garment, if examined, would aid this conjecture.

P. 23, l. 9. There are in fact two prayers in Latin, says Mr. Douce, ascribed to this sainted king; and they occur in some of the service books for the use of Sarum.

P. 25. The "Assertio septem Sacramentorum" was translated by T. W. gent. and printed in 4to. 1687.

P. 30. Note 6. For *aithful* read *faithful*. Jordan's character of our eighth Harry was first drawn by the king himself.

P. 39. It appears from some pageant verses on the

coronation of Anne Boleyn, that she was allegorised under the figure of a *white falcon*. See Progr. of Q. Eliz. vol. i. p. x.

" Of bodie small, of power regall
She is, and sharpe of sight:
Of courage haulte, noo manner faulte
Is in this *falcon whight*."

P. 41. This letter was addressed to cardinal Wolsey, according to Seward, Anecd. vol. iv. p. 109.—The unfortunate Anne was created marchioness of Pembroke, Sept. 1, 1532; made wife to the tyrant in November following; and crowned queen, June 1, 1533.

P. 51. Lord Orford had intended to print in his Miscellaneous Antiquities, an original letter from Catharine Parr to her husband lord Seymour, the year in which she died, 1548. See Walpoliana, vol. i. p. 67. The late Mr. Greene of Lichfield inserted in Gent. Mag. vol. lx. transcripts from a MS. Manual of Catharine Parr's, the property of John Levett, esq. Those transcripts will be found to correspond with the printed copy of the queen's Prayers, &c. in 1546, as far as they go; but the latter comprises considerable additions. A lately-published extract from Taylor's Praise of the Needle, applauds fair Catharine " for working with the needle curiously—

" As in the Tower, and places more beside,
Her excellent memorials may be seene:
Whereby the needle's praise is dignifide
By her faire ladyes, and her selfe—a queen!"
See Censura Literaria, vol. ii. p. 369.

P. 52. Note 7. This letter is most likely to have been written just before the *king*'s death, as Catharine died the year after him.

P. 59. A MS. copy of this translation, "Des principales Places de la Saint Escriture, qui traitent de foy en Dieu, nostre Pere et Créateur," was in the late duke of Roxburgh's library; and had a dedication by king Edward to his uncle the duke of Somerset, which was dated "De mon Palais de Questmester lez Londres, ce deuxiesme de Decembre 1548."

P. 65. Stanza 4. *Spirit* was intended perhaps to be pronounced as a monosyllable *sp'rit*; and then the alternate line will not require any conjectural emendation.

P. 66. For *becdhamber* read *bedchamber*.

P. 68. Mr. Brydges informs me there is a beautiful portrait of Edward the sixth at Penshurst. Bishop Parkhurst has an epitaph on this monarch in his Juvenilia 1573, which Kendall thus closely translated in his scarce but dull book of Epigrams, 1577:

"When Edward, prince most excellent,
Fell canker'd death did kill;
When God did give him place in heaven,
With saincts to sojourne still:
Good kyng Josias came to hym,
And did him fast embrace;
And said—'Ah, welcome, brother mine,
To happy heavenly place'." Fol. 108.

P. 69. Bale has preserved the death-bed prayer of Edward the sixth in Script. Brit. p. 675, and, as Mr. Douce observes, it does the king great credit.

P. 74. Puttenham says, that queen Mary, on her marriage with Philip, gave a pension of 200 crowns, during life, to Varga, the Spanish poet, for an epithalamium. Art of Eng. Poesie, p. 13.—Mr. Seward states, that the turn of the English nation for humorous political prints, first showed itself in the reign of Mary; when an engraving was published, representing the queen extremely thin, with many Spaniards hanging to her, and sucking her to the bone. Supp. to Anecd. vol. v. p. 16. To Dr. Lort's correction of lord Orford, it may be added, that this history of the queen's life, &c. is dated 1682. See Tanner's Bibliotheca, p. 510.

P. 79, l. 12. For *aad* read *and*.

P. 86. Boethius, &c. See also Welwood's Memoirs, p. 13. Mr. Astle communicated from the records in the Tower, "a note of the time wherein queen Elizabeth began and ended her translation of Boethius, at Windsor Castle:" viz. twenty-four or twenty-six hours. See Preface to Progresses.

P. 90, l. 15. *Crowe* should probably be *Crone*. See Progr. of Q. Eliz. In Harl. MS. 6986, is an original letter written from Hatfield to her brother Edward, which contains the following figurative passage:

"Like as a shipman in stormy wether plukes down the sailes, tarying for bettar winde; so did I, most noble kinge, in my unfortunate chanche a Thurday, pluk downe the hie sailes of my joy and comfort: and do trust one day, that as troblesome waves have repulsed me backwarde, so a gentil winde wil bringe me forwarde to my haven."

P. 95. This account of the wonderful year 1603, was penned by Decker, as Mr. Reed informs me.

P. 97. Queen Elizabeth, that "flower of Troy-novant," as she was termed, obtained even the laud of Spenser, for "her peerless skill in *making* well." See Todd's edit. vol. viii. p. 14. The following impersonation by a contemporary, forms a curious portrait:

"Beauty, first seated in a throne of state,
Unmatchable, disdaining other mate,
Shone like the sun; whereon mine eyes still gazed,
Feeding on her perfections, that amazed.
But, oh, her silver-framed coronet
With low down-dangling spangles all beset;
Her sumptuous periwig, her curious curls,
Her high-priz'd necklace of entrailed pearls,
Her precious jewels, wondrous to behold,
Her basest gem fram'd of the purest gold," &c.

Microcynicon, 1599.

P. 99. Wood says, that a 38th edit. of Sorocold's Supplications was printed in 1671, and he gives some account of the compiler. Athenæ, vol. i. col. 277.

P. 100. To queen Elizabeth's poetical effusions may be added, a parting sonnet to the duke of Anjou, preserved in the Ashmolean Museum, Oxford, and printed in Mr. Nichols' preface to the Progresses, vol. i. Lord Orford also concluded some verses on a picture of this queen at Kensington, to be her own composition. Anecd. of Painting, vol. i. p. 241.

P. 110. Juno potens, &c. These lines appeared on an old frame, enclosing a picture of the queen, at

Kensington palace, and were surmised by lord Orford to have been the production of the painter Lucas de Heere. Anecd. of Paint. vol. i. p. 227. John Taylor celebrates her as "a needle-woman royal and renown'd." Vid. supra, Cens. Lit.

P. 115. For an account of Reginald Scot, the sensible opponent of king James, who wrote the Discovery of Witchcraft, 1584, see Oldys' Brit. Libr. p. 213; and Brydges' Cens. Lit. vol. ii. p. 143.

P. 117. Of the Lepanto, says Mr. Irving, a Latin translation was published by Thomas Murray in 1604. Lives of Scotish Poets, vol. ii. p. 272. The Lepanto was written in celebration of a famous victory gained by the Christians over the Turks.

P. 120. Bishop Montague's Latin edition of James's works was published in 1619, and the English edition in 1616. In Sloan MS. 4839, a letter is mentioned from the king to the vice-provost and fellows of Eton college, for suspending the election of a provost, in case of the death of sir H. Savile.

P. 125. Note 9. For *Hist.* read *List.*

P. 126. In his Historical Essay on Scotish Song, Ritson observes that some of king James's pieces are not destitute of poetical merit: and his notes to that Essay inform us, that in the library of St. Martin's parish, Westminster, is a MS. volume, containing all the king's short poems that are not printed; and among them are three songs. Mr. Irving, in his Life of James, has reprinted two specimens of his latinity, from the Cambridge verses on sir P. Sidney's death; and three others that are still less known. He has

also produced a Scotish sonnet by this royal poet, from Adamson's Poemata Sacra, 1619: and shows, from Reliquiæ Wottonianæ, that he undertook his version of the Psalms for the use of his grandson the young prince of Bohemia. Pinkerton has printed three moral stanzas by James from the Maitland Collection, vol. i. p. 177; and Mr. Douce, in his choice library, has a MS. copy of the Basilicon Doron, to which are prefixed the following unpublished verses to prince Henry:

"THE DEDICATION OF THE BOOKE.

Lo! hear, my sonne, a mirrour vive and faire
Which shewith the shadow of a worthy king;
Lo! hear a booke a patterne doth you bringe,
Which you should presse to follow maire and maire.
This trusty friend the truth will never spare,
But give a good advice unto you heare—
How it should be your cheif and princely care
To follow virtue, vice to forbeare:
And in this book your lesson shall you learne,
For guiding of your people, great and small:
Then, as you ought, give an attentive eare,
And pause how you these precepts practise shall.
Your father biddes you study here, and reade
How to become a perfect king indeed!"

P. 129, line 2. For *It* read *This*.

P. 130. This Declaration against Vorstius, written in the French language, and published in 1612, was, for the purpose of more general circulation, translated into Latin, English, and Dutch. See Irving's

Lives, vol. ii. James the first, says Mr. Warton, is contemptuously called a pedantic monarch: but surely nothing could be more serviceable to the interests of learning, at its infancy, than this supposed foible. "To stick the doctors' chair into the throne," (as Pope upbraids him with doing,) was to patronize the literature of the times. This cast of mind in the king, however indulged in some cases to an ostentatious affectation, was at least innocent. Obs. on Spenser, vol. ii. p. 110.

P. 130, line 6. For *by the* read *be ye*. Line 10, after 26, add 28.

P. 132. This character, from Fragments of Scotish History, Mr. Irving points out to be a transcript from Weldon's Court and Character of K. James. Lord Bolingbroke, he adds, is of opinion that "this prince hath been the original cause of a series of misfortunes to this nation, as deplorable as a lasting infection of our air, &c. would have been." Sc. Poets, vol. ii. p. 266.

P. 133. Some very pleasing verses on the death of James, are printed in Howes' edit. of Stow's Annals, p. 1036, and have been ascribed to Dr. Morley of C. C. C. Oxford.

P. 134. In 1642, 4to. was printed in French and English, a letter written in 1623 to pope Gregory the fifteenth, by Charles the first, when prince of Wales, in reply to one from his holiness, desiring to bring the prince back into the lap of the Romish church; with an assurance, that he could not give a greater consolation to all the people of the Christian estates,

than to put the prince of the Apostles in possession of his most noble island. The reply of Charles was discreet and politic. These letters had before been printed in Du Chesne's Hist. of England.

Mr. Brand possessed "The pious Politician, or Remains of the royal Martyr; being Apothegms and select Maxims, divine, moral, and political. Left to posterity by that incomparable Prince, our late Sovereign, King Charles I." &c. The book consists of sentences, which it is likely were taken from his works. Ritson informs us that Charles the first, like his father, was a poet, though no song-writer.

P. 138. The reflection made by lord Orford on the king's perusal of bishop Saunderson's Lectures, is remarked by the Monthly Reviewers to be more acute than solid, more subtle than generous; since there is a pleasure, and perhaps a pride, in finding the sentiments of others upon any interesting subject correspond with our own: and it is at least possible, that a man may study cases of conscience with that pleasing expectation. Monthly Rev. vol. xix. p. 558. Mr. Brydges observes to me, that the fault of Charles was, like that of most generous minds, a ductility which led him to yield to judgments and capacities inferior to his own. This aggravated, if it did not produce, all his misfortunes.

P. 140. Mr. Laing represents from the Clarendon papers, that Dr. Gauden, in a letter to chancellor Hyde, claims the merit and the reward of having written the Icon Basilike; and appeals to Duppa, bishop of Winchester, who composed a part, and

conveyed the whole of the performance to the king. Add to this, that the silence of lord Clarendon on the subject, and his confessions, in a letter, that the circumstance, when it ceased to be a secret, could be acceptable to none but Milton, seem to outweigh all the reports preserved by the royalists. Hist. of Scot. vol. i. p. 391.

P. 145. Note 2. Mr. Brydges is of opinion that these noble lines derive a poetical character from their elevated strength; and this will readily be allowed by the unprejudiced reader.

——. Note 2. For *Woty* read *Fawkes* and *Woty*.

P. 146. Wither penned Epithalamia, or Nuptial Poems, upon the marriage of this princess in 1612, and was recompensed for so doing by very important services; as appears from the dedication of his lyric Version of the Psalms in 1632.

Maxwell gave her the following high character in his posthumous tribute to prince Henry:

"A parent to the poore ELIZA was:
Nine hundred soules she daily did maintaine:
This worldes wealth she did esteeme but trash,
True godliness was aye her greatest gaine."

But the most elegant poetic compliment to this princess, was that of sir Henry Wotton, which is printed in the Reliquiæ, and Mr. Ellis's Specimens, &c. Howell tells us, that her mother's affection was so much lessened by her match with the prince palatine, that she would often call her "Goody Palsgrave." Wotton addressed her in 1626 as his "most

resplendent queen, even in the darkness of fortune:" and sir Francis Wortley in 1646 preferred a pamphlet to both houses of parliament, in Christian commiseration of her sorrows and sufferings. See Cens. Lit. vol. ii. p. 188. In an account of the Portraits at Woburn Abbey, the princess is said to have shortened her widowhood, by rewarding her martial servant, the earl of Craven, with her fair hand. Two of her highness's letters to king Charles and lord Dorchester were printed in the Appendix to lord Hardwicke's historical preface before the Carleton Papers, 1775.

P. 151. In addition to the commendations here bestowed, Mr. Brydges remarks that these lines are exquisite, and derive double interest from a knowledge of the queen of Bohemia's unfortunate history.

P. 154. A stronger claim than is here given for enrolling Charles the second as a royal author was produced by sir D. Dalrymple, who edited from the Pepysian MSS. in Magd. coll. Cambridge, "An Account of the Preservation of King Charles II. after the Battle of Worcester, drawn up by the King himself." This narrative, at once minute, lively, and interesting, was printed at Edinburgh, and has been published in London, with an Appendix, containing letters from the king to several of his confidential friends. A fac simile of a letter from Charles to one of the Shirley family, may be seen in Nichols's Leicestershire, under Staunton Harold. When the widow of sir William Manwaring, who fell on the walls of Chester, applied to Charles the second for relief; it is handed down by tradition, that he took his blue

garter, divided it in two, and giving her half, declared "it was all he could then command; but if ever he was restored to his throne, he would remember her on producing that relique."

Churchill has thus truly, though tartly, characterized our second Charles:

"From love of England by long absence wean'd,
From every court he every folly glean'd,
And was (so close do evil habits cling)
Till crown'd, a beggar; and when crown'd, no king.
State he resign'd to those whom state could please,
Careless of majesty; his wish was ease:
Pleasure, and pleasure only, was his aim;
Kings of less wit might hunt the bubble fame:
Dignity through his reign was made a sport,
Nor dar'd decorum show her face at court."

P. 158. There is a character of James the second, as duke of York, before sir Francis Wortley's Elegies, &c. 1646, which says, "he is as like his royal father, as nature could cast him in so princely a mould: so like he is, we may invert the royal epithet that was given his father, *Jacobissimus Carolus* to *Carolissimus Jacobus*." A fine portrait of him and his first wife Anne Hyde, is preserved at Lee Priory, in Kent, the seat of the late Mr. Barrett; and the bequeathed inheritance of Thomas Barrett Brydges, esq.

P. 170. Note 5. For *James* read *John*; and for *Woolwich* read *Allhallows, Lombard Street*. The earl of Suffolk drew the following portrait of queen Mary in his Musarum Deliciæ, 1728:

" High was her forehead, and serenely fair,
Like Indian jess'mine opening to the air:
Not the fam'd Græcian queen, or Philomel,
Could her in rich embroidery excel.
A chearful sweetness ever did appear
In her mild looks, as sacred fountains clear:
Whene'er she spoke, whene'er Maria sung,
All was divine that issued from her tongue."

P. 171. " The Memoirs and History of Prince Titi, in two parts," was advertised before Hayward's British Muse, in 1738, as printed for Cogan and Nourse. Many curious anecdotes regarding Frederic's court may be seen in the amusing biography of Mr. Cumberland.

P. 194. Note 7. In an unprinted poem of the seventeenth century, purchased by my friend Mr. Hill from the library of J. P. Andrews, and entitled Trinarchodia; the anonymous author thus alludes to the common notion that Shakspeare had dramatized sir John Oldcastle under the character of Falstaff:

" The worthy *Sir*, whom *Falstaff*'s ill-us'd name
Personates on the stage; lest scandall might
Creepe backward, and blott *Martir*, were a shame:
Though Shakespeare storie, and Fox legend write."

P. 197, l. 1. For *lines* read *monkish rhymes*. Gilpin's Lives of the Reformers includes a memoir of lord Cobham, with a circumstantial account of his lordship's conduct before the consistory. He sums up his narrative by saying—" Lord Cobham was a person of uncommon parts and very extensive talents:

well qualified either for the cabinet or the field. His acquirements were equal to his parts. No species of learning, which was at that time in esteem, had escaped his attention. It was his thirst of knowledge indeed which first brought him acquainted with the opinions of Wicliff. The novelty of them engaged his curiosity. He examined them as a philosopher, and in the course of his examination became a Christian. He shewed the world that religion was not merely calculated for a cloister, but might be introduced into fashionable life; and that it was not below a gentleman to run the last hazard in its defence." Life, p. 150.

P. 198. This Humphry, the fourth and youngest son of king Henry the fourth (says Bolton), was created duke of Gloucester in 1414; and was lord protector of king Henry the sixth; but the queen and her party being resolved to remove him, he was murdered secretly, and buried in St. Alban's abbey, 1447. Extinct Peerage, p. 121.

P. 207. Note 8. See also Biog. Brit. vol. iii. p. 368, 2d edit. Of the earls of Worcester and Rivers distinct articles were intended to have been given by Dr. Kippis, had he lived to complete that national body of biography, which has remained in a state of suspended animation since his decease.

P. 214. Langhorne wrote an elegy among the ruins of Pontefract, or "Pomfret Castle," in which he thus lamented the untimely fate of lords Rivers and Gray:

" Rest, gentle Rivers and ill-fated Gray!
A flow'r or tear oft strews your humble grave,
Whom envy slew, to pave ambition's way,
And whom a monarch wept in vain to save."

P. 229, line 1. For *Margare* read *Margaret*.

P. 234. Note, last line, read *a close or*.

P. 239. Lord Berners succeeded his grandfather, May 16, 1474, being then only seven years old. He was educated at Oxford, afterwards travelled abroad, and returned a master of several languages, and a complete gentleman. See Cens. Lit. vol. i. p. 121.

P. 240. Note 7. The translation of Froissart by Mr. Johnes has verified the editor's presage, and has passed through two editions.

P. 241. Mr. Douce possesses a printed copy of this rare English translation of Huon of Bordeaux; and its title is here presented, as bishop Tanner has omitted to register it: " The ancient, honorable, famous, and delightfull Historie of Huon of Bourdeaux, one of the Peeres of Fraunce and Duke of Guyenne. Enterlaced with the Love of many Ladies; as also, the Fortunes and Adventures of Knights-errant, their amorous Servants. Being now the third Time imprinted, and the rude English corrected and amended." Lond. 1601, 4to.

P. 241. Note 2. This golden book of M. Aurelius, says Mr. Douce, is in Ritsonian language, " an infamous forgery," by the Spanish author Guevara. See also a note in Steevens' Shaksp. vol. ii. p. 101.

P. 261, Note 8. Mr. Brydges judiciously observes

to me, that the characteristics of the minds of lord Surrey and his friend Wyat were very different. One was picturesque and sentimental; the other was moral and didactic. No old poet, he adds, had less dross and more genuine ore than Surrey.

P. 262. In this descriptive sonnet, the early edit. of 1557 reads—*furst gave* for *did gyve*—*did she* for *she doth*; and in line 8—*With a* kinges childe *who* tasteth costly food.

P. 267. Note 7. For *extempore* read *extemporal.* Mr. Walter Scott, in the Lay of the last Minstrel, has made one of his rival bards exclaim—

"The gentle Surrey lov'd his lyre—
Who has not heard of Surrey's fame?
His was the hero's soul of fire,
And his the bard's immortal name,
And his was love, exalted high
By all the glow of chivalry."

He has also wrought the legendary tale, which originated from Nash, into a delightful episodic poem. See Lay of the L. M. p. 184.

P. 271. Note 7. For *Bryant* read *Bryan*; and for *Grimould* read *Grimoald.*

P. 272, line 26. After Mr. Howard read *afterwards duke of Norfolk.*

P. 279. After Earl of Mulgrave read *afterwards duke of Buckinghamshire.*

P. 284, line 9. Mr. Brydges informs me, that some reason for this duke's apparent injustice to his first wife seems to be assigned in the Somerset pedi-

gree in the heralds' college: and he points out a curious portrait of Anne Stanhope, the second wife, at Petworth. This has been engraved by Harding.

P. 286. An English translation of this Epistola Exhortatoria, was printed by Grafton in 1548. Herbert possessed a copy, and so did the late duke of Roxburgh.

P. 301. See many particulars of lady Jane Grey's family in Nichols's Leicestershire: and the subject of her pretensions to the crown learnedly discussed in Hargrave's edition of lord Hales's Jurisdiction of the Lords. The letter to her father in p. 307, is termed by Mr. Brydges "most pathetic, eloquent, and high-minded, and such as would alone justify the praises that have been bestowed on this incomparable woman." Phillips records her as "far more happy in her learning (wherein she took wonderful delight), and her fine vein of poetry (for which she is by many highly commended), than in being proclaimed queen of England." Theatrum, p. 258.

P. 306. Sir John Brydges was afterwards created baron Chandos of Sudley, at the coronation of queen Mary. He is related to have attended lady Jane Grey on the scaffold; and in testimony of his civilities, to have received from her a table-book, with some Greek and Latin verses written upon it, in consequence of his lordship's requesting something to retain as a memorial of her. See Holinshed's Chron. and Collins's Peerage.

P. 312. Mr. Brydges still thinks William, lord Vaux, to have been a poet as well as his father (if

there were two authors of that family), as he is called lord Vaux the *younger*.

P. 324. In Haddoni Poemata, 1567, are lines on Mary, Margaret, and Elizabeth, the three wives of Thomas, duke of Norfolk, who were buried in one tomb.

Ib. Note 9. For *collecte* read *collectæ*; for *versa* read *versæ*.

VOLUME II.

P. 4, last line. For *thi* read *this*. A long and interesting article in the Gent. Mag. for 1797, p. 667, by a valuable correspondent to that work, states many curious particulars respecting the Stafford family, from authentic MSS. and corrects the mistake of Dugdale relating to a disputation of precedence with lord Clinton, on which Mr. Walpole founded his censure of lord Stafford, and was led to speak more slightingly of that unfortunate nobleman than he seems to have deserved. Wood asserts that he was one of the most accomplished persons of his time, and though not the inheritor of his father's honours, was a man of great virtue, learning, and piety. He received his education in both our universities, but chiefly at Cambridge, where he attained to considerable knowledge in the Latin tongue, and in that language, as was re-

ported, he wrote several things, as well in verse as prose; but these had not been seen by Wood. Athen. Oxon. vol. i. p. 109. The learned Dr. Humphrey styles him, "alter Cato," and adds, "Is e Latino suum vernaculum sermonem vertit utriusque Potestatis Differentiam, &c. librum elegantem." De Ratione Interpretandi Authores, 1559. P. 560.

P. 12. Note 2. Mr. Brydges remarks, that the title of Huntingdon is now extinct, or at least dormant: there being none who can prove themselves *next*, though there are descendants, one of whom was at the late earl's death a fisherman or hoveler, at Folkstone, in Kent.

P. 17. From the reprint of Theatrum Poetarum, p. 331, it seems not improbable that Henry Paget's claims to be considered as a writer may be disputed by his younger brother and successor lord Thomas, who died in 1589, and of whom Camden observes, "his death proved a sad and universal loss to the commonwealth of learning."

P. 18. For more account of Walter, earl of Essex, see Holland's Heroologia. A funeral sermon was preached at his burial in the church of Carmarthen, Nov. 26, 1576, and printed in 1577, 4to. at London. An English Threnodia appeared in Kendal's Trifles, of the same date, and thus began:

"The primrose cheef of princely peeres!
The starre of Englande bright!
The prince of perfect pietie!
The diamond of delight!

O dogged death! by direfull darte,
From Englande thou hast refte:
Our sollace thou hast tane awaie,
And us in sorrowe lefte," &c.

P. 23. Jane, the eldest daughter of Henry Fitz-Alan, earl of Arundel, was the first wife of John, lord Lumley. See Sandford's Genealogical History, p. 421.

P. 37. Note 9. For *respeet* read *respect*. Her majesty's (queen Elizabeth) message by sir Christop. Hatton was printed in 1579, 4to. See Herbert, vol. ii. p. 985. In Roger North's Life of Dr. John North, p. 251, lord Hatton is said to have "published the Book of Psalms, with a prayer suitable to each, formed by himself: which book is called 'Hatton's 'Psalms,' and may be found in the closets of divers devout persons. Such difference (adds the biographer) is often found between men's pretensions and actions! The famous Nando M—m used, in his drink, to curse him for writing *Psaumes*, as he termed it, and not paying a debt due to him."

P. 39, line 7. After *manuscript* insert *note*. Dugdale, in the preface to his Baronage, speaks of the great aid derived from the collections of the lord Hatton, who appears to have been an extensive book buyer.

P. 45, line 1. For *Edward* read *Henry*; and line 8, for *fourth* read *seventh*. Mr. Pennant, in his Downing Tour, describes a picture of earl Ferdinand in black, at Knowsley, and has cited a curious report

from the Somers' Tracts, which was calculated to excite a belief that the earl was taken off by witchcraft. See it also in Lodge's Illustrations, vol. iii. p. 47. A letter from this ill-fated nobleman to Robert, earl of Essex, was printed in the same curious work, and abounds with good sense, high spirit, and sweetness of temper. His lordship's name was registered among those noble personages whose extant works contributed to form the poetical common-place, entitled Belvedere, in 1600. See Cens. Lit. vol. iii. p. 33. The earl married Alice, sixth daughter of sir John Spenser, of Althorpe, a lady celebrated by Milton, Spenser, Harington, and Marston, to the latter of whom she addressed a stanza prefixed to a MS. mask in the Bridgewater library. Milton's Arcades was written for representation before her. See Todd's Milton, vol. v. and Brydges' Memoirs of the Peers, p. 394.

P. 55. It is presumable that the marquis of Winchester had also fathered some poetical essays, as his name is recorded among the right honourables, whose flowers of verse were transplanted into Bodenham's Garden of the Muses in 1600. Some account of the Poulett family may be seen in Gent. Mag. for 1787, pp. 682, 1057. For a memoir of the first marquis, see Biog. Mirror, vol. i.

P. 66. When Burleigh rose into power, says Mr. Brydges, genealogists flattered his descent, as from the Sitselts of Alterennis, all which is extremely problematical, though countenanced by Camden. See Gerard Legh's Accedence of Armory, p. 90, ed. 1612.

P. 73. Vennard, in his very rare tract, entitled

The right Way to Heaven, &c. 1601, has the following posthumous, and therefore less suspicious encomium: "The late lord Burgley's fame may not be sealed up with the leaden hand of oblivion, who, whilst he lived, shewed himself one of the most faithfull, carefull, and wise councellours that ever lived in any kingdome of Christendome. He was the beacon that discovered forrein mallice and home-bred mischiefe; the never-fayling watch-tower of the common-wealth, the hart of justice. For causes in common triall (I call Heaven to witnes, I speake but what I know), as he was judicial, wary, and circumspect, so was he upright, discreet, and pittifull; not leaning to any side either for favour or gift, but with an impartiall eye judging all things according to the equitie of the cause." Mr. Chalmers, in his Shakspearian Apology, seems to consider Burleigh as another name only for learning, discretion, and diligence. P. 89. A MS. note ascribed the following tract to lord Burleigh, in Mr. Brand's collection:

"A Declaration of the Causes mooving the Queene of England to give Aide to the Defence of the People, afflicted and oppressed in the Lowe Countries." Lond. 1585. This was afterward inserted in Holinshed's Chronicle, p. 1414 (An. 1585).

P. 77. Note 3. Walter Devereux was celebrated by Markham, in a poem of some merit, entitled Devorax: or, Virtue's Tears, &c. 1597. See also Newton's Encomia illustrium aliquot Anglorum, 1589.

P. 95. Pricket in his Honor's Fame, &c. before

cited, thus describes the decollation of Essex, in an apostrophe to the executioner, who was probably intimidated at the performance of his trying office:

"Base wretch! whose hand true honor's blood should spill;
Death's axe did *first* into his shoulder strike;
Uprearde *againe* he strikes a blow as ill,
Nor one, nor t' other, were directed right:
Honor ne'er moov'd—a *third* blow did divide
The body from the world's admired pride."

See also Birch's Memoirs of Queen Elizabeth, vol. ii. p. 484.—The original warrant for lord Essex's execution is in the marquis of Stafford's possession, and the signature of queen Elizabeth is said to be written with apparent tremor. See Todd's Spenser, vol. i. p. cxlii.

P. 100. The late earl of Essex, says Blount, when he was cast downe with sorrow, and yet to be employed in arms, bore a sable shield without any figure, but inscribed *par nulla figura dolori*. Art of Devises. See also Peacham's Emblems, p. 114.

P. 105. A poetical version of lord Essex's letter to the earl of Southampton, may be found in Byrom's Miscellaneous Poems, vol. ii. p. 147.

P. 115. That lord Oxford was a coxcomb as well as a courtier, may be deduced from Harvey's representation of him in Speculum Tuscanismi, cited by Mr. Todd in his Life of Spenser, p. xliii. That he had a levity of character may be gathered from the following report of Gilbert Talbot in 1573: "My lord of Oxforth is lately growne into great credite;

for the queen's majestie delitethe more in his personage, and his daunsinge, and valientnes, then any other. If it were not for his fyckle hed, he would passe any of them shortly." Lodge's Illustr. vol. ii. p. 100.

P. 121. For 1579 read 1597. The earl of Oxenford is named as one of the noble poets whose works were selected from, in Bodenham's Belvedere, 1600.

P. 122. Note 2. *Cheat* seems to be the word intended, meaning "household bread." *Manchet* was made of the finest flour. See Appendix to Birch's Life of P. Henry, p. 457.

P. 132. Note 6. In consonance with this remark, Mr. Brydges has thus introduced lord Dorset in his animated poetical effusion, entitled The Wizard:

"See Knowle's proud turrets rise to sight,
Where BUCKHURST nurs'd his visions bright,
Till hateful business damp'd his flame,
And for vile titles barter'd fame!
I saw him in his youthful glory,
Inspir'd with themes of ancient story:
I heard him strike the lyre with rapture,
And every listener's bosom capture;
Beam'd his bright glowing eye, and thrill'd
His quivering form with fancy fill'd,
Till the chill cup of worldly lore
Quench'd the rich thoughts to wake no more!"

Cens. Lit. vol. ii. p. 119.

P. 141. Note 3. For *memories* read *memorials*.

P. 143. This secret correspondence of sir Robert Cecil with James the sixth of Scotland, was published

at Edinburgh by lord Hailes in 1766; and adds tenfold confirmation, says Mr. Brydges, to the duplicity, artifice, and intrigue of Cecil. Cens. Lit. vol. ii. p. 193.

P. 145, line 12. For *lot* read *plot*. In opposition to this state document, which was printed in Winwood's Memorials, even the preamble of the act for a public thanksgiving, imputes the miraculous discovery of the plot to a divine spirit of interpretation in the king. See Mem. of the Peers, p. 253.

P. 166, line 5. For *leprosisep* read *leprosi separentur*. Lord Northampton has a courtly letter of personal recommendation, addressed to the earl of Shrewsbury, in Lodge's Illustr. vol. iii. p. 317. An heraldic MS. now lying before me, has the following title: "A certeyne Forme of Orders to bee prescribed to the Officers of Armes, for Reformation of Abuses and Prevention of Corruptions, deepely rooted and not easy to bee removed. By Henry Howard, Earl of Northampton, &c. and one of the Lords Commissioners for the Office of Earl Marshall of England." A leaf in the volume bears the signature of Robert Glover, Somerset herald; and the table of contents is in the hand-writing of Gregory King.

P. 108. Note 3. The observation here imputed to Mr. Brydges should be ascribed to Mr. Pennant. Lady Margaret was born at Woburne in 1560, and married in 1577. "She was naturally of a high spirit (says the countess of Dorset, her daughter); though she tempered it well by grace, having a well-favoured face, and quick grey eyes, and a comely personage. She

had a discerning spirit, both into the disposition of human creatures and natural causes. She was well acquainted with the grounds, principles, and comforts of divinity and philosophy, and knew well that all in this world is but vanity." Copious memoirs of the Clifford family occur in Harl. MS. 6177, drawn up by Anne, countess of Pembroke, and transcribed from the original MS. by Henry Fisher. Another transcript was sold at Stewart's, in Piccadilly, 1805.

P. 178. Note 3. The portrait at Wootton exactly resembles that of lord Ellesmere in the picture gallery at Oxford.

P. 179. Mr. Brydges is of opinion, that the only historian who has spoken ill of lord Ellesmere is Mrs. Macauley, and her authority, with those who knew her, will go but a very little way. Pennant, he adds, has told a ridiculous story about lord Ellesmere's earliest years, in which there may not be a word of truth; for it was the remark of lord Orford, that Pennant was always in a hurry, and very apt to run away with imperfect stories.

P. 185. Lord Orford's notice of lord Chandos was derived from a note in Mr. Cooper Willyams's History of Sudeley Castle. That note was furnished by Mr. Brydges, who wishes to be understood, that as Kennet could not appropriate "Horæ Subseciyæ" to the Cavendishes, that family had probably no claim to the production, which increases the chance of its belonging to lord Chandos.

P. 192, line 10. Read *Preservation.*

P. 193. Note 4. To these testimonies may be

added that of Churchyard, in his Pleasant Conceite, &c. 1593. See Progresses of Q. Eliz. vol. ii.

" Pembroke, a pearle that orient is of kind,
A Sidney right, shall not in silence sit,
A gemme more worth than all the gold of Ind,
For she enjoys the wise Minerva's wit,
And sets to schoole our poets every where,
That doth presume the lawrel crowne to wear.
The Muses nine, and all the Graces three,
In Pembroke's books and verses shall you see."

P. 199. Note 4. These verses were collected into Reliquiæ Wottonianæ, and bear a denotation of having been addressed to the earl of Somerset.

P. 202. Dugdale in his Baronage, tom. iii. p. 438, mentions the following pieces by viscount St. Albans, as " not yet printed."

" Historia Densi et Rari."

" Historia Gravis et Levis."

" Inquisitio de Magnete."

" Topica Inquisitionis de Luce et Lumine."

" Abecedarium Naturæ:" or a metaphysical piece.

P. 205. An edition of lord Bacon's Essays has been published within these few years, in which the presumptuous editor has undertaken to modernize and improve the language ! !

P. 208. " The World's a Bubble," &c. These verses were inserted as lord Bacon's, in Reliq. Wottonianæ; and afterwards printed in Fawkes' and Woty's Poetical Calendar, and the New Foundling Hospital for Wit.

P. 213, line 2. " House near Charing Cross." This was Northumberland-house.

P. 221, line 8. Surely, says Mr. Brydges, it requires higher heroism to be a *hero* among heroes, than among those who are not so: as all is comparative. Hence lord Orford's remark, in order to derogate from the renown of sir P. Sidney, has been censured as silly.

P. 229. Wood intimates, that among some unprinted productions by lord Brooke, which he had not seen, was a " Tragedy of Marcus Tullius Cicero." Athen. Oxon. vol. i. p. 522. In vol. ii. and iii. of his Historical Illustrations, Mr. Lodge has printed two letters by lord Brooke, whom he considers as one of the principal ornaments of Elizabeth's court, though he never held any high office of state; owing in some measure to a dignified indolence of temper, but more to a degree of refinement in morality, which rendered him unfit for the common pursuits of mankind. His lordship's poetical character is drawn with sufficient discrimination by Mrs. Cooper, in the Muses' Library, p. 216.

P. 241. Mr. Lodge has printed a letter from sir George Carew to the earl of Shrewsbury, 1602; and stiles the writer, " a brave soldier, an accomplished courtier, and a man of letters." The extinction of Tyrone's tedious rebellion in Ireland, he ascribes in a great measure to sir George's admirable conduct there. His biographical notes describe lord Totness as the son of George Carew, dean of Exeter and Windsor, and his wife is designated as *Joyce* not

Ann Clopton. His lordship's successive elevations are also circumstantially traced; and his death is recorded to have happened at the Savoy, March 27, 1629, in the seventy-fourth year of his age. Illustr. of Brit. Hist. iii. p. 138. Two original letters from his lordship to prince Henry, dated Paris 1608, occur in Harleian MS. 7007. Churchyard inscribed his prose discourse, entitled The Honour of a Soldier, to sir George Carew, as lieutenant of the ordnance, in 1593.

P. 246. This "Relation of the State of France," so freely commended by Gray, in his letters, has been pointed out to me by Mr. Brydges, as the production of sir George Carew the ambassador, a younger brother of the Cornish antiquary, and descended from the Carews of Antony, county of Devon.

P. 247. See some notices of the Browne family, in Warton's History of Kiddington, pp. 41—44.

P. 256. A short poem signed Pembroke occurs in Harl. MS. 6917, and is not in the printed volume.

P. 260. A more judicious division of these lines has been adopted by Mr. Brydges, in Memoirs of the Peers, p. 173.

P. 266. Note 3. Ember Court is in Surrey, and was once the residence of speaker Onslow.

P. 281. A concise memoir of lord Clare was printed in the Biog. Mirror, vol. i. p. 25.

P. 288. The writer of Waller's Life conceived that his poem to the king on his navy, was occasioned by a fleet set out under the command of viscount Wimbleton (1625); but this is disputed by Fenton.

P. 320. The Downfall of Greatnesse for the Loss of Goodnesse, a Poem; or History of Thomas, Lord Wentworth, was printed in 1641. The Harl. MS. 6933, contains a poem on lord Strafford, by John Collop, M. D. which thus begins:

"Say not, the army took the kingdom's head,
For Charles in *Strafford* a long time was dead;
The king with his own hand himself did slay;
The hand took Strafford's, took his head away," &c.

The same MS. has nine stanzas, entitled, "Lord Strafford's Meditations in the Tower."

P. 327. See a curious supposition regarding the descent of this branch of the Montagues (who have never been clearly connected with the Salisbury family), in Thorpe's Custumale Roffense, p. 125.

P. 347, line 6. For *confirm* read *corroborate*.

VOLUME III.

P. 6, line 15. Mr. Brydges cannot think that lord Essex had many obligations to the court: nor would it seem, according to a suggestion in p. 8, as though vanity had incited him to become a general, when he had before refused a dukedom.

P. 9. The intelligent writer in Gent. Mag. whom I had conceived to be colonel Stanley, has proved to be Mr. Egerton Brydges.

P. 13. See an interesting account of lord Herbert's

ancestors in Isaac Walton's Lives. His lordship's book " De Veritate," was printed at Paris in 1633, and at London in 1639. Mr. Malone conceives that Dryden took his title of Religio Laici from this tract. See Prose Works, vol. ii. p. 309. The Topographer, vol. iii. p. 32, points out a curious copper bust of the knight-errant lord Herbert, of Cherbury, at Powis castle, in Montgomeryshire.

P. 17. Lord Orford's reflection at the close of this page would seem to have been matured from the Maxims of Rochefoucault.

P. 40, line 13. Between *and—two* read *to have had.*

P. 41. The second edition of this medical Manual was dated 1655; and contains similar information on the title-page with the sixteenth edition.

P. 55, last line. Summer Hill, in Kent, was the scene of some curious anecdotes in the Memoirs of Count Grammont. Notices of the Clanricardes occur in Gent. Mag. vol. lxvi. p. 466.

P. 61. A farther account of lord Monmouth's Romulus and Tarquin may be seen in Censura Literaria, vol. ii. p. 267.

P. 69. That lord Say and Sele should possess a considerable estate has been doubted, as his immediate predecessor declined to assume the family honours from want of wealth. This lord's character has been drawn by Clarendon and Wilson.

P. 73. Of these pious papers, see farther notices in Cens. Lit. vol. ii. p. 257. A portrait of the countess is supposed to be introduced in one of the prints of her father's book on Horsemanship.

P. 80. From lord Westmoreland's volume I cannot resist the impulse of extracting the following very remarkable stanza "Upon the Times."

"England that was, not is,
Unless in metamorphosis,
Chang'd from the bower of bliss and rest,
To become now Bellona's interest,
In danger of a funerall pile,
Unless some happy, swift means, reconcile."

P. 83. Lord North is also represented by his grandson as a humoursome unprincipled old man. To the discovery of the Epsom waters his lordship asserts his own claim, but says nothing of those at Tunbridge.

P. 85, line 4. For *instance* read *extract*.

P. 97. In the marquis of Worcester's Century of Inventions, he is said to have described the principle of the steam-engine, which captain Savery, after a variety of experiments, brought to some degree of perfection. Dr. Desaguliers entered at large into the discussion, and maintained that captain Savery was wholly indebted to the marquis for the discovery; in order to conceal which, he charges him with having purchased all the copies he could procure of the marquis's book, and burned them. The captain however declared, that he was led to the discovery by a mere accident. See Scientific Dialogues, vol. iv. p. 160.

P. 114. The descent of general Monck has been traced in the illegitimate line from the Plantagenets, in Sandford's Geneal. Hist.; and he has been cited as the only example of a commoner created on the same

day and by the same charter, a baron, an earl, and a duke. See Month. Mirror, vol. ix. p. 138. Dr. Wild wrote Iter Boreale, a poem in praise of general Monck's successful and matchless march from Scotland to London in the winter of 1659. Pordage and sir Robert Howard have panegyrics on the same personage. The order and ceremonies used at his funeral form a quarto pamphlet; a copy of which may be seen in the British Museum. His wife, a termagant, was of the lowest origin; though the name of Clarges has since been made to sound haughtily.

P. 127. See an account of the defence of Lathom-house in Eur. Mag. and Harding's Biog. Mirror, vol. i.

P. 131, line 6. Qu. Whether this exception was not lord North, when minister?—An elegy on the most lamented death of the brave and worthy hero Edward, earl of Sandwich, occurs in Wit at a Venture, 1674.

P. 146. Note 3. For a farther account of the siege of Basing-house, see Gent. Mag. for 1787, part 2.

P. 150. This monument was at Inglefield, in Berkshire. For the wife of this marquis Milton wrote an epitaph. It is remarkable, as Warton observes, that both husband and wife should have severally received the honour of an epitaph from two such poets as Milton and Dryden.

P. 155. Note 7. For *character* read *characters.*

P. 174, line 17. To those memorials I have since been directed by Mr. Brydges. They occur in Harl. MS. 6177, and comprise a summary of the countess of Pembroke's life, written by her ladyship or by her

directions, and transcribed from the original MS. by Henry Fisher, Dec. 1737, on eighty-eight folio pages.

P. 175. Note 2, *dele:* as the passage is cited again in p. 183. Nobody but lord Orford, says Mr. Brydges, who could decry sir P. Sidney, would have traduced a man possessed of so many qualities to engage the esteem of mankind as the duke of Newcastle; but lord Orford had a tendency to depreciate the loyalists and to exalt the parliamentarians.

P. 184-6. These attractive extracts, observes Mr. Brydges, show that the duchess had talents, and could write well, when she would take pains. The concluding avowal of her wishes, has an ingenuous simplicity, and is well expressed.

P. 202. These lines were printed in Nichols' Miscellany Poems, vol. i. p. 249.

P. 241. This declaration is considered by Mr. Brydges as a most invaluable document. It is thus alluded to by Hurdis in his Village Curate:

> "The grave in view, an honest friend his guide,
> Wilmot reviews his conduct with remorse,
> Acknowledges his fault, curses the wit
> Of feeble man, that so outwits itself,
> And dies a martyr to the pains of vice."

P. 243. Lord Orford had intended to print nine letters from Rochester to his countess, in the Miscellaneous Antiquities; perhaps from this Harl. MS. See Walpoliana, vol. i. p. 65.

P. 251. Butler also in Hudibras, part iii. canto 2, most darkly portrayed the earl of Shaftesbury.

P. 259. Note 5. This character I have since found in the collection of historical pieces annexed to Peck's Life of Cromwell, p. 89.

P. 266. In 1647, 4to. was printed "A Letter from the R. H. Ed. Lord Montagu, one of the Commissioners attending His Majesty: with a perfect Narration of all the Passages betwixt His Majesty and those Forces that brought him from Holdenby, being resident now at Newmarket." This letter was addressed to the speaker of the upper house, and printed by order of the lords.

P. 268. Buckingham is said to have forced this lord to buy a peerage at a very high price.

P. 278. It has been justly remarked by Mr. Brydges, that Roger North was far from being the despicable biographer which lord Orford, from political prejudices, always represents him to be. The lives of his brothers cannot be perused without instruction and entertainment.

P. 280. See the character of lord Guilford and his ancestors, abridged in Topogr. Miscell. 1792, under Cambridgeshire.

P. 286. Lady Wharton was allied to the earl of Rochester, and the elegy on his death is written with the deepest admiration of his attainments, and the sincerest esteem for those virtues, which, lost in the general dissipation of his character, were known only to his most intimate friends. Lyre of Love, vol. i. p. 128.

P. 291. Note 6. The closing observation of Dr. Kippis is not quite fair, says Mr. Brydges; it is the

argumentum ad hominem, and Walpole's criticism is true.

P. 296, last line. For 1685 read 1683.

P. 297. Note 2. For *Denton's* read *Dunton's*.

P. 298, line 7. After *Anglesey* read *late*.

P. 299. Sir George Ent was president of the college of physicians and F. R. S. See an account of him by his descendant in a most interesting Postscript to Memoirs of the Peers, p. lix.

P. 313. Lord Orford informs us, that "Villiers, when sent with the earl of Holland to the States to negotiate the restoration of the palatinate, purchased a curious collection of Arabic MSS. collected by Erpinius, which, according to the duke's destination of them, were, after his death, bestowed on the university of Cambridge." Works of Lord Orford, vol. i. p. 241.

P. 321. Note 8. This was Ford, lord Grey. See vol. i. p. 1.

VOLUME IV.

P. 6. Lord Sunderland's mother was lady Dorothy Sidney, the Sacharissa of Waller. His father volunteered his services to Charles the first, and was slain at the battle of Newbury before he had completed the twenty-third year of his age. See Fenton's

Waller, p. lvii. A beautiful portrait of him was preserved at Penshurst.

P. 10. Mr. Reed conjectures that this pamphlet was his father's. See Malone's Life of Dryden for the story of his attending that poet's funeral.

P. 19, line 12. For *Dr.* read *Mr.* Maty.

P. 34. For *baronet* read *baron*.

P. 49. For *Stanley* we should probably read *Staveley*.

P. 67. Swift also drew a horrible picture of this peer, and Curll published his will.

P. 71. In a life of lord Somers published by Mr. Cooksey, his lordship is said to have been the author of the Tale of a Tub: but on vague authority. Jacob, in his Poetical Register, remarks that lord Somers was not only an encourager of poetry, but a poet himself in his younger years: and he is believed to have procured a pension for Addison, which enabled him to prosecute his travels. See note in Young's Works, vol. vi. p. 122.

P. 76. Note 5. In the Eur. Mag. for Dec. 1791, p. 410, there is a correction, which disproves the Judgment of Kingdoms, &c. to have been by lord Somers. His Security of Englishmen's Rights was republished by Almon. In Dr. Lort's Cat. is entered "Lord Somers's Guide to the Knowledge of the Rights and Privileges of Englishmen," 1757, 8vo. which probably was the same tract.

P. 80. See a noble eulogium on lord Somers in one of Mr. Burke's Letters on a Regicide Peace. Miss More has observed, that this consummate statesman

was not only remarkable for a strict attendance on the public duties of religion, but for maintaining them with equal exactness in his family. Religion of the Fash. World, p. 29.

P. 95. Gay may be added to the eulogists of this duke, in an Epistle to Lintot.

P. 102. A copious article of lord Cowper was drawn up by Dr. Towers, in B. B. vol. iv. The duke of Wharton has told us, that lord Cowper came not to the seals without a great deal of prejudice from the Tory party in general, among whom there was not one but maligned him; but he had scarcely presided in that high station one year, before the scales became even, with the universal applause and approbation of both parties. True Briton, No. 39.

P. 108. Bolingbroke, says Mr. Brydges, is reported never to have forgiven Harley for taking the title of Oxford, from which ancient earldom Bolingbroke was descended; and farther, for taking an earldom to himself, and allowing only a viscounty to his competitor, who was conscious of superior abilities, as well as of higher birth. Lord Oxford (adds the same friendly censor) was certainly not a man of first-rate talents, and he was too fond of finesse and artifice; but he had many good, and some great qualities, and Bolingbroke's character of him does not deserve a moment's attention.

P. 130. The duke of Wharton's poetical works have been printed in 2 vols. 8vo. but with much intermingled by other writers. Mr. Reed has pointed out a poem called "The Landskip, or the Banks of Eden,"

in vol. ix. of the Spectator, which is ascribed to the duke of Wharton.

P. 142. It would appear to be this lord Orrery, who, from a domestic disagreement, in which himself was chiefly to blame, left away a library from his son, accompanied by some words of unjust sarcasm. Dr. Johnson seems to have imputed this act to his successor. See Boswell's Journal, p. 292.

P. 150. Lord Raymond's "Law Reports," I hear from valid authority, still stand in good repute.

P. 153. In Gent. Mag. vol. lxx. p. 281, this epitaph is ascribed to Daniel Way, or Wray, on the testimony of William and Charles, lords King.

P. 154. Hurdis justly said, in his Village Curate,

——"Waller's muse
In courteous GRANVILLE lives, and still we hear,
Of Jove and Juno, Mercury and Mars,
And all the nauseous mythologic rout."

P. 167, line 12. Mr. Brydges believes this gentleman to have been no relation to the founder of the Charterhouse; but thinks he was ancestor of the present sir Richard Sutton, and the early patron of bishop Warburton.

P. 169. This article of lord Townshend is misplaced. It ought to have followed the first earl of Hardwicke at p. 271.

P. 185. The letters to Dr. Middleton have since been published: yet a codicil to the late earl of Bristol's will, dated May 20, 1779, prohibited the publication of his father's MS. writings, during the reign of his present majesty.

P. 192. An Essay on this "Account," &c. was inserted by Dr. Johnson in the Gent. Mag. for 1742.

P. 204. Mr. Brydges observes, in addition to these remarks, that sir Robert Walpole was a matter-of-fact man; and his mind was not sufficiently enriched with literature to enjoy retirement, after habits so full of bustle.

P. 205. A very extraordinary letter, confidentially addressed to George the second, by sir Robert Walpole, suggesting a perfidious mode of annihilating the popularity of Pulteney, was printed in the White-hall Even. Post, June 1792.

P. 212. Prefixed to Dryden's Virgil are commendatory verses signed H. St. John, which is presumed to be this viscount. Mr. Reed adds, that the passages in the Craftsman signed O, were the composition of lord B. who also wrote "A Letter to two great Men, &c."

P. 213. A Sketch of the philosophical Character of Lord Bolingbroke, by the Rev. Thos. Hunter, was published in 1770. His general character is drawn in lady M. W. Montagu's Letters, with some severity but with much ability. Another by the speaker Onslow, is given in Coxe's Mem. of Sir R. Walpole, vol. ii. p. 566.

P. 220. Note 3. Much has been adduced by Boswell and others to disprove the assertion of Savage, that lady Macclesfield was his mother. See Life of Johnson, vol. i.

P. 225. The Case of the Hanover Forces was written by lord Chesterfield and Mr. Waller.

——, Note 3. For *published* read *printed.*

P. 226. Lord Walpole was educated at Eton, and admitted a scholar of King's coll. Camb. in 1698, of which he was chosen fellow in 1702; and contributed a copy of verses to Luctus Cantabrigienses, on the death of king William. See Coxe's Memoir of him, p. 3. It is the remark of Mr. Brydges, that he was a man of very considerable talents, and an able statesman. To the list of his publications, add from Mr. Coxe, "The Interest of Great Britain steadily pursued," 1743, in reply to lord Chesterfield's Case of the Hanover Forces, &c.

P. 232. Note 3. Mr. Brydges suggests that the date of 1753 is likely to be right, because Thomas Villiers was created baron Hyde in 1756.

P. 250. Some lively anecdotes of lord Melcombe are interwoven in Mr. Cumberland's Memoir of Himself. He appears to have been a heartless man, with a powerful capacity.

P. 254, line 5. For *June* read *January*.

P. 258. Dr. Johnson said, "If lord Orrery had been rich, he would have been a very liberal patron. His conversation, like his writings, was neat and elegant, but without strength. He grasped at more than his abilities could reach, and tried to pass for a better talker, a better writer, and a better thinker than he was." See Boswell's Journal, p. 291. I am informed by Mr. Reed that lord Orrery's Verses to Mr. Cæsar were translated into Latin by W. Dunkin, and printed in G. Mag. 1741. In the same year his lordship published the first ode of the first book of Horace, with Pyrrha, an imitation of Ode i. lib. 5. For

an account of the papers written by him in "The Old Maid," published by Mrs. Brooke, see G. Mag. for 1773, p. 583; and in Eur. Mag. for July 1804, see his letter to Mrs. Rowe. Pope has left a beautiful tribute to lord Orrery in one of his letters to Swift.

P. 259. Note 4. For *rsion* read *version*.

P. 262. See a full article of lord Carteret in Biog. Brit. vol. iii. His character has been drawn by lord Chesterfield and speaker Onslow. He liberally patronized Mr. Lye, Dr. Taylor, and Dr. Bentley, and to him Maittaire dedicated Osborne's Harl. Catalogue.

P. 267. The mother of lord Hardwicke was Jane Gibbon. See PS. to Memoirs of the Peers, p. xlvi.

P. 271. Two speeches by this earl "On the Militia Bill," and "Upon the Abolition of heretable Jurisdictions in Scotland," were at first privately printed, and afterwards published by Almon as the "Speeches of a late Lord Chancellor." See Monthly Rev. for 1770, p. 405. An original letter from lord H. to the marquis of Annandale was printed in Eur. Mag. for Dec. 1799.

P. 277. Many anecdotes of lord Bath have been scattered in the public prints. Dr. Newton says he wrote an account of some political transactions at the desire of George the second; but that, on the death of his son lord Pulteney, he burned it. This assertion of Dr. Newton's has been called in question by the anonymous author of Lord Chatham's Life; but is fully credited by Mr. Coxe in his Memoirs of Lord Walpole, p. 297. Lord Bath's "Proper Reply," &c. was written as an answer to sir C. H. Williams's

Congratulatory Letter, &c. See Reminiscences of Lord Orford, in his Works, vol. iv. p. 316.

P. 278. We learn from Dr. Newton, that the papers in the Craftsman marked C. were by the earl of Bath: Those marked C. A. were by him and Amherst jointly, or by Amherst from his dictation.

——, line 13. For *Mich.* read *Nich.*

——, line 15. These verses to Dr. Young were by lord *Melcombe.* See his article, p. 251.

P. 282. The duke of Dorset's Anacreontic, says Mr. Brydges, is a composition which has always struck me as the most beautiful of Anacreontics. The writer (he adds) possessed the genuine seeds of a most elegant poetical genius; but his rank and dissipations scattered them to the winds.

——. Note 4. Mr. Reed since informs me that Baldwin compiled these volumes from Mr. Steevens's communications to the St. James's Chronicle. Mr. Cooke furnished the preface, who has since written the Life of Foote.

P. 283. "Dorinda" should be referred to Charles, earl of Dorset. See p. 16, sup. Line 3 and 19. For *Dr.* read *Mr.* Maty.

P. 287. On the morning of lord Morden's decease, he is reported to have put the seals to several instruments, but waved putting them to the patent for creating him a baron, saying—"that would be soon enough." From the Biog. Brit. vol. i. it seems that Lady Anson was a poetess: but her ladyship's claim must be referred to a supplemental volume, for which near thirty additional names have been collected.

P. 294. In 1778, 4to. was published vol. iii. of lord Chesterfield's Miscellaneous Works; but the publication excited little attention. Sherlock, the printer and proprietor, went soon after to Jamaica, and few copies of the book are supposed to have got abroad. The following list of its contents has been imparted by Mr. Reed:

"The Art of Pleasing," in fourteen letters to master Stanhope, who succeeded to the earldom.

"Letter to A— B—t, Esq.

"Free Thoughts and bold Truths.

"Lords' Protest.

"The Case of the Hanover Forces in the Pay of Great Britain.

"Vindication of the above.

"Further Vindication.

"Lords' Protests.

"Letter to the Abbé de la Ville.

"Poems."

An original letter from lord Chesterfield, dated Bath, 1757, has lately been printed in Censura Literaria, vol. iii. p. 60.

P. 301, line 18. For *Bowyer* read *Bower*. "The Court Secret," printed in 1741, and "The affecting Case of the Queen of Hungary," in 1742, were universally attributed to lord Lyttelton, though not acknowledged by him, as I am told by Mr. Reed.

P. 303. A copy of verses by lord Holland, written at Nice in 1734, was printed in Knox's Elegant Extracts. It is observed by Mr. Brydges, that nature gave him talents for a higher style of poetry than his

son Charles displayed. His lordship seems entitled to be considered as author of "The Spendthrift," a weekly paper, published on March 29, 1766, and continued to twenty numbers; the copy of which was sent to the printer from lord Holland's: No. 12 contains his lordship's Lines to a Lady with an artificial Rose. Dr. Hawkesworth was a contributor; as appears from two letters to Dodsley the publisher, in the hands of Mr. Reed.

P. 315. The abbé Brotier has characterized lord Chatham as one of the greatest statesmen that England ever produced. Paroles Memorables: apud Seward. An incidental sketch of this noble patriot is given in Coxe's Memoir of Lord Walpole, p. 410.

P. 318. Lord C. is to be farther noticed as an author, from having drawn up "Reasons in Support of the War in Germany, in Answer to Considerations on the present German War," Lond. 1761. The arrangement of this pamphlet is said to have been made by his lordship's secretary, Robert Wood, esq. See Eur. Mag. for 1790, p. 167.

P. 321. Such is said to have been the local abhorrence excited by lord Lyttelton's habitual profligacy, that his funeral at Hagley was obliged to take place late at night, lest the fury of the country people should tear him from his coffin. He is believed to have predicted his death at the time it happened.

P. 322, line 4. The composition of these letters is imputed to Mr. Combe.

P. 327. For a more extended account of lord Sackville, see Almon's Anecd. vol. ii. p. 116. Mr. Cum-

berland, in 1785, wrote and published a Character of his lordship, which records his last words. A farther character may be collected from Mr. C.'s own Memoirs.

P. 346. These lines have been assigned to the *first* lord Mulgrave.

P. 349. Mr. Reed has since met with a copy of this unpublished paper in his own library. It is entitled, "Narrative and Proofs, by Thomas, Lord Camelford." Lond. 1785, 4to. The Narrative is explanatory of a family dispute, which took place between his lordship and the executors of his father-in-law, Mr. P. Wilkinson, in which lord Bathurst had no concern. It chiefly regarded money matters, and can barely be considered as constituting a pretension to authorship.

P. 355. Mr. Brydges remarks of Smollett's character, that if lord Mansfield's may be called a "stream of eloquence," it was a very gentle stream; clear enough to be sure, and deeper than from its clearness it seemed; but there was nothing of the impetuous tide which carries every thing along with it, spite of its will. Lord M. (he adds) is deemed the father of the modern system of mercantile law.

P. 359, line 22. For 1776 read 1770.

P. 367. A suspicion has been started by Mr. Brydges, that these verses were written by lord Stormont's tutor.

P. 371. Note 4. The editor may sanction these remarks, by appealing to the verdict of the British Critic on lord Orford's Works, vol. xii. p. 527. Mr.

Brydges has favoured me with the following observations: "Lord O.'s intellectual defects were those of education, and temper, and habit, and not those of nature. His rank and his father's indulgences made him a coxcomb: nature made him, in my opinion, a genius of no ordinary kind. The author of the Castle of Otranto possessed invention, and pathos, and eloquence, which, if instigated by some slight exertion, might have blazed to a degree, of which common critics have no conception." Two tracts, not commonly known as lord Orford's, are "Letters to the Whigs," against lord Lyttelton; and "The Opposition to the late Minister vindicated," 1763. See Almon's Anecd. vol. i. p. 45. He is also said to have been a frequent writer in the London Chronicle; and had once projected a work in imitation of the Parisian Anecdotes, to be entitled, "Anecdotes of the Streets of London," and to have pointed out the places where any remarkable incident had happened: but his lordship found the labour would be too great, and he therefore abandoned his design, after writing ten or twelve pages. See Walpoliana, vol. i. p. 57.

P. 372. Houghton, with an estate of £10,000 a year, descended to earl Cholmondeley; and £4000 was left by lord Orford to each of the daughters of Mr. Berry, together with his cottage at Twickenham, during their lives. New Cat. of living Authors, 1799.

P. 380. Almon in his Anecdotes, vol. i. p. 35, has given an extract from this "Short Hint," which was written at the beginning of the American war, and he has added some account of the noble writer.

P. 383. Note. After *Queen's* add—See Mant's Life of the rev. T. Warton, p. lxxv.

P. 385. William Cowper of the Park, was eldest son of the judge, and uncle to the poet, as I am informed by Mr. Brydges. In line 7, therefore, for *mother* read *father*: and instead of *her tomb* read *the tomb of her aunt.*

P. 393. The notes and remarks of lord Chedworth upon Shakspeare and his scholiasts, have since been published by Mr. Seymour, with additions by himself.

P. 395. This page requires a particular apology, from a misapprehension of intelligence orally communicated by Mr. Reed, who since more circumstantially instructs me, that the Edinburgh Review, in which lord Rosslyn took a part, was printed in 1755, under the superintendance of Drs. Robertson and Blair, Adam Smith, &c. that two numbers only were published, and that Mr. Wedderburn's contributions consisted of the Preface, and three able critiques, on Barclay's Greek Grammar, Decisions of the Court of Session, and Abridgement of the Statutes. Lord R. is also said to have taken some part in framing Eden's Treatise on criminal Law. The Substance of one of his Speeches before the Lords' Committee for Plantation Affairs, was printed in 1774.

P. 397. Title. For *Bladon* read *Bladen.* I am well assured by Mr. Brydges, from personal knowledge, that lord Hawke was a man of the highest integrity and the warmest benevolence.

P. 398, line 16. For 1804 read 1784. A metrical vindication of the marquis, speaks of him as a very

problematical politician, and among other ironical passages, has the following sarcastic fleer:

" He spends half his wealth for the good of the nation,
To procure from all quarters the best information;
He candidly then imparts all he knows
Impartially both to our friends and our foes:
In his speech he is open and candid no doubt,
For which side he espouses no man can find out;
Whether whig, whether tory, of high church or low,
You may puzzle your brains but you never can know."

The marquis's Observations on Sepulchral Monuments were inserted in some of the newspapers as well as the magazines.

VOLUME V.

P. 5. In his Links o' Forth, Mr. Hector Macneill has an elegant tribute to James the first of Scotland,

" Whose youthfu' bloom
Lang felt oppression's tyrant doom,
Though science mid the captive gloom,
And genius bright,
And fancy at her fairy loom,
Shot radiant light!"

P. 11, line 5. For *Ballenden* read *Bellenden.*
——, Note 8. For *possessed* read *possess.*
P. 17. Note 5. For *threa* read *threat.*

P. 18. In Fulwell's Flower of Fame, 1575, he introduces a tragic monologue by James the fourth of Scotland.

P. 23. For *Scaligeriana* read *Scaligerana.*

P. 34. Mr. Brydges observes to me on this worn subject—" I do not justify Elizabeth's conduct to her cousin queen Mary; but I am convinced as long as Mary existed, Elizabeth's life was in imminent danger. Mary's intrigues were not fictitious, nor exaggerated." Mr. Laing speaks with much decision on this point in his late History of Scotland.

P. 37. Note 2. For *gentlemen* read *gentleman.*

P. 38. I may add from Mr. Chalmers's masterly edition of Sir David Lyndsay, that Mary Stuart was sent from Dumbarton-castle in April 1548; arrived in France during August 1548; and returned to Edinburgh in August 1561. Vol. iii. p. 175.

P. 40, line 5. For *untold* read *to be added.* There are some curious letters regarding queen Mary's confinement at Tutbury, &c. printed in the Appendix to vol. i. of Shaw's Staffordshire.

P. 46. It may here perhaps be admissible to mention, that a copy of the Basilicon Doron, by James the sixth of Scotland, printed at Edinburgh in 1603, has been met with in the library of my friend Mr. Hill; and, on comparison with an English copy printed in the same year, it does not materially differ. The edition of 1599 is therefore still a desideratum.

P. 53. The Hermit of Laureit or Loretto, says Mr. Chalmers, dispensed pardons and indulgences, and pretended to work miracles. To this shrine James

the fifth made a pilgrimage from Stirling in 1536, in order to procure a propitious passage to France in search of a wife. Lyndsay's Works, vol. iii. pp. 20. 385.

P. 64. To lady Agnes Douglas, countess of Argyle, sir William Alexander inscribed his Aurora in 1604, and he gallantly says of his amatory fancies, "that as they were the fruits of beautie, so shall they be sacrificed as oblations to beautie."

P. 68, line 6. This countess of Huntingdon was the daughter and coheir of Ferdinando, earl of Derby.

P. 76. Three poems by lord Stirling, and a few of his letters, with "Anacrisis, or a Censure of Poets," occur in the folio edition of Drummond's Works, 1711. The latter of these productions is very creditable to his lordship's critical talents.

P. 85. Miss More observes, that "the gallant sir P. Sidney, the rash but heroic Essex, the politic and sagacious Burleigh, the all-accomplished FALKLAND, not only publicly owned their belief in Christianity, but even wrote some things of a religious nature." Estimate of the Religion of the Fash. World, p. 28. Walpole's attack on sir P. Sidney and lord Falkland, says Mr. Brydges, always struck me as the disgrace of his book.

P. 95. The tract "De Rebus," &c. has been seen by Mr. Irving, who finds it was written by Dr. Wishart, chaplain to lord Montrose, and is in fact a Latin copy of the History of the King's Affairs, &c. cited in p. 94, note 5. Both were penned probably by the same person. Two short letters by the mar-

quis, and a protection given to Drummond of Hawthornden, may be seen in the works of the latter.

P. 97, line 6. For *Ferryherst* read *Fernyherst.*

——. Note 5, line 2. For *Kerr's* read *Kerr.*

P. 109. In Memorab. Cantabr. p. 235, Mr. Wilson speaks of having once had in his own possession a most humorous "Journal of a Tour into Holland," an "Account of a secret Embassy into France," with some very good "Epigrams," by lord Falkland. Mr. Lenthall, the descendant of Oliver's speaker, possesses the mansion at Burford, where Lucius, lord Falkland, drew the Oxford wits round his table. Henry, his second son, was wild and extravagant in his youth, and sold his father's incomparable library for a horse and a mare; but reformed afterwards, and proved a man of parts. See Topogr. Miscell. under Oxfordshire.

P. 113. The barony of Fairfax has descended to an American D. D. who made good his claim before the house of lords.

P. 133, line 8. For *Northumberland* read *Cumberland.*

P. 142. Lord Binning is introduced among the peers by that license of anticipation which lord Orford allowed and exercised.

P. 149. Some severe verses on lord Lovat's death have been ascribed to Dr. Johnson; but not with the concurrence of Boswell. See Life of Dr. J. vol. i. p. 158.

P. 165. Mr. Brydges remarks, that Dr. Johnson here, as every where else, betrays his servile obsequiousness to rank. Lord Elibank, he adds, lived many years

at the curious old house of the Norths, at Catlage, in Cambridgeshire, of which a view is given in Topogr. Miscell. 1791.

P. 174. I am told by Mr. Malone, that the play of Ram-Alley is ascribed to *Lo.* Barry in the printed copy, and this contraction has erroneously been construed *lord* instead of *Lodowick.* The article of lord Barry should therefore be passed over as unauthorized.

P. 194. A very kind letter of thanks for his public services, and commendations of his first play, was addressed by Charles the second to Roger, earl of Orrery, and has been printed by lord Hailes, with the king's account of his preservation, p. 172.

P. 203. Mr. Reed has shown me a miscellany of poems, edited by Anthony Hammond, esq. in 1720, before which is a short preface, that declares this "Ode on Solitude" to have been wrongly attributed to lord Roscommon, since the editor claims it as his own.

P. 204. Dr. Sprat tells us that the presidency of the Royal Society was conferred on lord Brouncker, "out of the true judgment which the society had made of his great abilities in all natural and especially mathematical knowledge." To this eulogy Butler is supposed by Mr. Thyer to allude in the following passage:

> "One, for his solid deep belief,
> Was vertuoso then in chief;
> Approv'd the most profound and wise,
> To solve impossibilities."
>
> Butler's Remains, vol. i. p. 4.

A portrait of lord Brouncker was given in Harding's edition of Grammont; and also of lord Castlemaine.

P. 214. Lord C.'s embassy to the pope was treated by his holiness with much neglect and indifference. The pompous account of it, with cuts, was published by Michael Wright, a Scotish artist, who attended the earl as steward of his household. See Anecdotes of Painting, vol. iii. p. 72.

P. 223. Nothing, says Mr. Brydges, can be a more glaring specimen of genealogical quackery, than the deduction of the name of Hare from that of Harcourt.

P. 240. A Latin epitaph on a favourite dog has been handed about as lord Molesworth's.

P. 245. Note 9. For *Brig.* read *Brit.*

P. 256. Mr. Brydges since thinks, that this tale of pomposity was told of the second lord Egmont, and that it was not Edmondson who ascribed wrong arms to sir Anthony Perceval; but the compiler of the History of the House of Yvery, misled perhaps by Harris in his History of Kent. Lord E. however, from his excessive attention to family minutiæ, might have been expected to correct the error of Harris.

P. 263, line 5. For *Grimton* read *Grimston.*

P. 266, line 216. The terms *major* and *brigadier*-general ought probably to be transposed.

P. 270. Hamilton, earl of Corke; John, second earl of Egmont; and George, earl of Macartney; might have been more properly classed with the English peers, had their claims, as authors, been sooner known.

P. 278. See Winkelman's whimsical opinion of lord B. cited by D'Israeli in Flim Flams, vol. i. p. 165.

P. 295, line 2. Add—From marriage with the heiress of the Sandys's of Ombersley, in Worcestersh.

P. 314, line 4. For 1712 read 1713.

——, last line. Charles Robinson was many years younger than lord Rokeby, and was not elected recorder of Canterbury till after his brother's secession from parliament.

P. 316, line 4. Instead of "and retired with indignation" read "having already retired many years."

P. 323, line 11. For 4 read 2 vols.

P. 331. A Latin inscription by lord Macartney, written after his return from China, was placed on the gate of Lissanoure-castle, in the county of Antrim, and concluded with the following lines:

"Nosmet Erin genuit, vidit nos Africa, Gangem
Hausimus, Europæque plagas propè visimus omnes,
Nec latuit regio primùm patefacta Columbo:
Sinarum licuit dextram tetigisse Tyranni
Tartaricos montes, magnum et transcendere murum,
Turbidaque impavidi tentavimus alta Pechelæ *
Hactenus Europæ nullis sulcata carinis:
Casibus et variis acti terrâque marique
Sistimus hic tandem, atque Lares veneramur avorum."

* A bay to the north of the Canton river, into which the river falls, through which lord Macartney went to Pekin.

To the very flattering interest which Mr. Reed and Mr. Brydges have taken in this publication, the Editor is indebted for much the greater portion of these additions and corrections; which would admit of farther extension, if time and space allowed.

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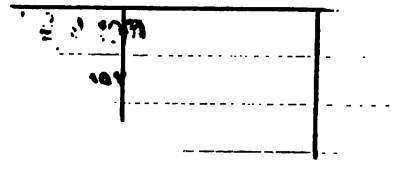

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